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MOULMEIN FALL NEAR; INDIAN UNIT SMASHED; BATAAN PUSH STARTED

ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF SOUTH REVEALED BEFORE DIET GROUP

Basic Plans for Development of Resources Explained by President Suzuki

TO USE MILITARY SCRIP

Outflow of Rubber, Tin, Manila Hemp to Enemy Countries Will Be Prevented

The basic policy concerning economic construction measures in the South Seas, including those pertaining to the development of resources, currency question, exchange of materials and commodities, and shipping, was explained by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, in reply to an interpellation by Hyogoro Sakurai at the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives Friday morning. President Suzuki's explanation in substance follows:

1. Of various resources in the south, there are those necessitating speedy development, while others require gradual development according to their demand and development of some others are still to be restricted because of their over-production. The order of development of these resources will be decided by the Government in accordance with the progress of the war situation and in full consideration of the degree of demand for them.

Already an outline of their development has been decided by the Government in accordance with their necessity. All important materials to be acquired or developed in various regions will be controlled by the Government as a part of the material mobilization plan in order to attain the highest efficiency from a national standpoint.

Will Use Experts

2. As to the development of oil, mineral, agricultural and forestry products, the establishment of a new development company will be avoided and, instead as a matter of principle, experienced industrialists will be allowed to display their originality and enterprising spirit to the fullest extent in order to attain efficiency in production. It is hoped that, fully realizing their mission representing the State, they will carry out activities serviceable to the State. With regard to the selection of those industrialists, the Government, fully respecting views of various private control bodies, will decide on them after careful deliberation among the authorities concerned in order to leave nothing to be desired in this connection.

Besides, Japanese industrialists on the spot have built up their undertakings after many years' painstaking efforts and even foreign industrialists who are willing to collaborate with us will be utilized for this purpose.

3. As to the currency question, at first the military scrip at par with the currency on the spot will be circulated and in line with the progress of the situation, function between the military scrip and currency existing on spot will be regulated gradually until they are unified.

For the time being, therefore, excepting special instances, the movement of funds will not be recognized between Japan Proper and various regions in the south. Funds necessary for the development of resources will be appropriated on the spot from the Southern Development Depository of the Government.

4. The exchange of materials and commodities to be carried out in accordance with items and quantity will be decided by the Government as a part of the material mobilization plan.

Gives Special Attention

As it is to be carried out in a special wartime condition, special consideration will be paid in this regard. As to the enforcement of this exchange, the supply from the spot to Japan will be purchased by funds of the Government, while a similar step will be taken for exportation from this country. As to the actual manipulation of this system,

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ARMY ORDERS BANKS TO RESUME BUSINESS

Yokohama Specie and Other Branches in P.I. to Reopen Immediately

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—Authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in the Philippines today ordered branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Taiwan Bank and the cooperative trust managed by local Japanese to resume their business immediately in order to remedy the business stagnation in economic circles of the Philippines.

Withdrawal of deposits from the banks is limited to 300 pesos per person monthly for the time being, according to the order issued by the Japanese Army authorities.

Foreign exchange business also, must receive permission from the Army, according to the order.

It is expected that Japanese Army authorities shortly will grant permission to banks under Philippine management to resume their business and collaborate wholeheartedly with the Japanese.

Premier Tojo Urges Chiang To Reconsider His Attitude

Premier Hideki Tojo in his answer to an interpellation in the general budget committee meeting of the House of Representatives Friday, once again called on the Chungking regime to reconsider its present policy. The Premier's declaration, which was made in answer to Yadanji Nakajima, attracted a great deal of attention. A stenographic record of his statement follows:

"Five years have elapsed since the China Affair broke out. But Japan still holds to the idea that China is Japan's brother country. There has been no change at all in Japan's desire to embrace China into its great but warm arms and to look after it with tender care. In spite of this, Chungking has kept up its stubborn resistance for more than four years. During the intervening period this country has often advised it to reconsider its bigoted attitude, but it has failed to act upon our warm-hearted advice. To make matters worse, Chungking has continued to rely upon the United States and Britain.

"Japan, so to speak, is admonishing its child with a rod but this is being done with the paternal hope that it will not become a delinquent. This country does not want to see its child spoiled by sparing the rod. Who are responsible for having spoiled Chungking? They are the United States and Britain. I am of opinion that the delinquency of Chungking can be remedied by eliminating American and British forces.

"Hundreds of millions of Chinese people have been reduced to a state of direst agony and distress as a result of the obstinacy of a small number of their leaders. This is really a sad thing especially at this time of vital importance when Greater East Asia is in the course of construction through Japan's grand, benevolent and virtuous policy. These leaders are supposed to have become conscious of this fact, and it is earnestly hoped that they will come forward to cooperate with us in the consummation of this epoch-making enterprise. I should like to call their attention once again through the present Diet session."

RIO PARLEY FACING CRISIS ON AXIS ISSUE

Argentina Reported to Have Declined to Accept Atlantic Declaration

FINAL DECISION DELAYED

U.S. Pressure to Force S. America to Sever Ties With Axis Mounting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Although the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference convening in Rio de Janeiro is expected today to refer for a final vote the bill for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, to the Joint Committee on Defense of the Western Hemisphere, authoritative circles here believe that, as the committee has failed to reach an agreement of views concerning amendments in phraseology of the measure, the voting will likely be postponed until tomorrow morning, a cable message reaching here from the Brazilian capital discloses.

Won't Accept Charter

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Argentina has declined to accept the Atlantic declaration, set up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, as the binding guiding line for its foreign policy according to a report from Rio de Janeiro. The Argentine delegation decided to assume this attitude because an adoption of the Atlantic declaration would mean the first step toward the rupture of relations with the enemies of Great Britain and the United States. Therefore, so this report from Rio concludes, Argentina is not in the position to support the motion of proclaiming themselves as the allies of America.

The decisive day of the Rio Conference on which the Pan-American delegates must vote for or against the rupture of relations with the Axis Powers was opened early in the morning with a number of private conferences. The Brazilian Foreign Minister Aranha met U.S. Undersecretary Sumner Welles as well as delegates from Colombia and Mexico who are responsible for the motion of severing relations with the Axis Powers. It is believed that the four statesmen, on this occasion decided the final instructions for procedure in the sittings of the political committee and the plenary meeting of the conference. The subcommittee of the main committee for the defense of the Western Hemisphere also met in the course of the forenoon and once again discussed all questions connected with the motion to sever relations with the Axis Powers. The main committee is meeting early in the afternoon.

Ship Seizure Mooted

The subcommittee further dwelt on the possible seizure of the ships of the Axis Powers in American ports. A motion to this effect provides that the ships in question should remain in possession of the countries in whose ports the Axis ships are stationed and that there should be no pooling whatsoever. The second sub-committee of the political committee also held a sitting in order to discuss post-war problems but this meeting only lasted for a short time. Furthermore, the question of breaking off financial and trade relations with the Axis Powers was discussed. Finally, the main committee had a meeting voting on five out of

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BERLIN PRESS HAILS PREMIER'S ADDRESS

All Morning Papers Play Up Speeches by General Tojo And Foreign Minister

SAY AXIS COURSE DECIDED

Pledge to Respect Neutrality of South American Nations Called Significant

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—The messages by General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier and Shigenori Togo, Japanese Foreign Minister, in the Imperial Diet have aroused sensational interest here, with yesterday's morning editions of metropolitan journals responding by covering in detail the enlightening addresses.

Journals here have pointed out that Japanese intentions in East Asia plus their determination to strike the common Axis foes to a bitter end have been clarified here.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in particular, commended Japan's brilliant attainment of a new Asiatic order in an editorial entitled, "Indivisible Prosecution of the War."

New Order Decided

The editorial declared that the leading Diet messages are significant not merely in their revelations of amazing military and naval accomplishments since the outbreak of the war, nor as a resolve to earn a decisive victory, but as fundamental declarations of the future character of the new order in Greater East Asia.

The Japanese declaration to maintain control of Hongkong and Malaya, is an omen that Anglo-American influence will be dislodged from the Asiatic realm for all eternity, continued the editorial.

It was added that Foreign Minister Togo's sincere pledge to respect the sovereignty of South American Republics, despite the war, is a significant pronouncement of Japan's political attitude with respect to those countries.

"Finally as an indication of solid accord with the policies of other Axis countries and the fact that these messages have heralded at home and abroad, the undying Japanese resolve to drive onward shoulder to shoulder with other Axis Powers to a final vic-

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW U.S. AID ROUTE

Constructing Supply Landing Base On Persian Gulf

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—Deprived of sea control in the Pacific by a superior Japanese Navy, the United States has turned to construction of a supply landing base at Bandar Shapur, Iranian port in the extreme north of the Persian Gulf, in order to maintain its aid to the Soviet Union, it was reported here today from Ankara.

It was indicated that a joint Anglo-Iran Oil Corporation already has launched on construction of a large-scale oil refinery in the region of Bandar Shapur.

It was further revealed that with the sanction of Anglo-Iranian authorities, the United States is endeavoring to hasten completion of the proposed base, which will be linked with a railway to the Soviet border.

FOUR-POINT POLICY FOR CO-PROSPERITY IS GIVEN BY PREMIER

To Secure Strategic Materials In Order to Attain Early Self-Sufficiency

SOVIET ISSUE TOUCHED

Negotiations for Fisheries' Agreement Being Conducted With Moscow

The Government's policy for the administration of affairs in occupied territories was made clear for the first time by Premier Hideki Tojo in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Friday. In answer to questions asked by Hyogoro Sakurai, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, the dominating group in the House, the Premier declared that the chief concern of the Government at the present stage of the program of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to secure supplies of materials, which are essential to the conduct of the war and to the construction of the foundations of a structure which will enable the attainment of self-sufficiency in Greater East Asia.

He disclosed the concrete measures now in force for the procurement of these materials.

These measures are:

1. Acquirement of important resources, especially securing of such resources as are considered essential to the conduct of hostilities.

2. Prevention of vital resources in the southern region from finding their way into countries hostile toward Japan.

3. Insuring the self-support of forces in the areas in which they are operating.

4. Inducing established enterprises in occupied territories to collaborate with Japan.

Replying to the same questioner, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, stressed that all economic programs at home and in the occupied regions would be designed to insure that Japan will emerge victorious from the war, which would be a protracted conflict.

An important statement on Japan's foreign relations came from Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo in answer to Mr. Sakurai.

Soviet-Japan Fishing Agreement

It was to the effect that the negotiations for the conclusion of a provisional fisheries agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union, which would be good within the year would shortly be brought to a satisfactory settlement.

Answering another questioner, Sankuro Ogasawara, also of the Rule Aid League, who spoke of the immense war budget proposed in President Roosevelt's message to Congress, Pre-

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12 Planes Destroyed, Ship Sunk In Navy's 19th Singapore Raid

Vital political and strategic centers of Singapore were blasted with huge bombs and 12 enemy machines were destroyed in the 19th air raid conducted by the Imperial Navy Air Force on Singapore, a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:15 p.m. Friday, said. The communique follows:

"An Imperial Navy Air unit carried out a large-scale bombing attack on Singapore for the 19th time on January 21 and obtained the following results:

"(1) All bombs dropped hit the vital centers of government and military establishments in Singapore and caused conflagrations at several places.

"(2) Two enemy vessels at anchor in the harbor were bombed and one of them was sunk, while the other was badly wrecked.

"(3) Facilities of the Tengah airdrome were blown up and 11 large-sized enemy planes were set aflame or destroyed by bombing. One Spitfire fighter which challenged the Japanese was shot down. In this attack, we lost one plane which dove straight into the enemy."

Sweden Made Custodian

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—All interests of the Netherlands East Indies in Thailand will be administered by the Swedish Legation, it was learned here today from Batavia. Meanwhile, it is expected that Swiss representatives will take charge of Netherlands East Indies interests in the Japanese occupied territories, stated the report.

Duff-Cooper at Cairo

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—Alfred Duff-Cooper, former representative of the British Cabinet in East Asia, arrived at Cairo this morning from India on his way home to Britain, it was reported here today. Immediately after his arrival in Cairo, Mr. Duff-Cooper interviewed the Premier of Egypt, the report said.

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Exposition of Southern Economic Construction Policy

CHUGAI SHOGYO—In the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee Friday, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, explained the Government's policy for the economic construction of the southern regions. It is of epochal significance only next to the speech of Premier Tojo.

At any rate, we are quite satisfied with the explanation of the head of the Planning Board but designs of the most majestic grandeur are of little avail if in the execution the right touch is lacking. It is hoped that the Government will make the fullest use of the knowledge and experience of non-official experts in carrying out its southern development program.

Reassurance Regarding Southern Economic Policy

NICHI NICHI—When things are going fine, they all go fine. Thanks to our armed might, we are now justified in entertaining highly optimistic views as to our economic future. Whatever concern we might have harbored has all been dispelled by the assurances of Premier Tojo and other leaders.

Especially salutary is the process adopted for the regulation of currency. As army scrips have been expressed in terms of the local currency everywhere they have been circulated, the inhabitants have been glad to receive them. Naturally our experience in China and Germany's endeavors in occupied territories have shown us a thing or two, but it all boils down to thorough-going preparations by the authorities.

We should feel reassured that economic endeavors have been so successful along with armed operations.

Development of Southern Areas

MIYAKO—The Government's plan, as outlined in the Diet, for the development of the natural resources of the southern areas by adopting original measures of the experts in the respective lines without establishing new companies, is a progressive one.

Trade in materials also is due to be carried out under Government management, and civilian traders, though they may deal with the practical side of business, will not be permitted to raise prices of their free will as they have hitherto been accustomed. This set-up is natural because all the economic activities must be carried out under the leadership of the Government at present when the most urgent and important goal for this nation lies in victory in war.

The economists, therefore, should be fully awakened to their mission and devote their ideas and enthusiasm to the cause of the nation.

Suzuki's Eight-Point Policy

HOCHI—An eight-point policy concerning Japan's economic construction in the southern regions was made public by Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, at the general budget meeting of the House of Representatives Friday. The policy can be applied intact to the construction of Greater East Asia. That this great policy has been announced suddenly through the Diet is very significant. The manner in which the Government made it public is fair and frank. We repose full confidence in the Government. The Diet has thus been given a very significant position.

The topmost idea of this eight-point policy is that Japan should and will win the war. This is quite natural. In the Tojo declaration it was pointed out that the urgent need of Japan today is to enlarge its brilliant military results mainly through military operations, thereby strengthening the country's power to win the final victory.

Measures embodied in the eight-point policy are those to be executed for the time being. It is our hope that the Government will, at the proper time, make public a more decisive policy to cope with the situation that will follow the present stage of military operations.

CRIPPS IS IN LONDON; MAY GET BIG POST

Political Quarters Predict Imminent Shake-Up in Churchill Cabinet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—Sir Richard Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, has arrived in England, it was reported here from London today. So far, nothing is known about Sir Richard's future appointment, although his recall has given rise to much speculation in connection with reports about the expected changes in the British Cabinet, the report said.

Politically informed quarters in London predicted today that a sweeping reshuffle of the British Cabinet will occur as a climax to the three days of present parliamentary debates, and indicated that Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to Moscow, is a certain candidate for a leading position in the reformed Cabinet, it was learned here today from London.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's primary problem is the re-vitalization of his unpopular Cabinet, the report said, adding, the Ministers believed most certain to be affected are Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Moore Brabazon, Minister for Aircraft Production, Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, and Sir John Simon, Lord Chancellor.

The British Prime Minister's second problem is the creation of a special portfolio to supervise acceleration in production of the munitions industry, the report said.

Candidates rumored for the new post are Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Munitions; Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor; Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, and Captain Oliver Lyttleton, the report concluded.

BRITISH ENVOY TO TURKEY RECEIVED BY ISMET INONU

Ambassador Tries to Dispel Suspicion of Anglo-Soviet Intentions on Dardanelles

Domei

ANKARA, January 21.—The British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, was received by the Turkish President Ismet Inonu yesterday afternoon in the presence of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

The British Ambassador attempted once more to dispel the Turkish suspicion concerning British-Soviet intentions against the Dardanelles which was intensified by the revelations of the former United States Ambassador in Ankara, John Van Antwerp MacMurray, according to informed German quarters here.

Competent quarters here point out that the British attempts to dispel the Turkish suspicion can have only qualified success since England herself, in the past, has again and again been drawing Turkey's attention to the Soviet Union's sinister designs and claims on the Dardanelles.

Japanese Forces Only 35 Miles From Strategic British Base in Burma—Johore Defense Rapidly Crumbling

IMPERIAL UNITS CLOSING IN ON YONG PENG

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 23.—With the Japanese troops which penetrated the Thailand-Burma border steadily closing in on Moulmein, the fall of that city is reported imminent, according to information reaching here from Rangoon.

As the Moulmein airport is the only remaining British air base between Singapore and Rangoon, the fall of that airport into the Japanese hands will result in complete isolation of a small unit of the British force in southern Burma.

In this connection, it is believed that the British troops in that sector, despite the strategic importance of the Moulmein airport, will likely retreat to a more advantageous point in order to solidify their defense.

JAPANESE 35 MILES FROM CITY

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—Moulmein, the often sung Burmese port of many British sea ballads, is ready to breathe its last as a British possession with the arrival of crack Japanese Forces 35 miles northeast of the city, a Delhi radio broadcast intercepted here declared today.

JAPANESE SMASH INDIAN 45TH BRIGADE

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 23.—Japanese Army units advancing toward Singapore along the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, have entrapped and smashed the Indian 45th brigade, which was putting up stubborn resistance. Prisoners and spoils included 700 troops, 8 guns, 40 armed cars and 600 motor freight cars. An enemy brigade commander of the Indian troops has been killed by the Japanese unit.

JOHORE'S DEFENSE SYSTEM CRUMBLING

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 22.—Total collapse of the enemy defense system in Johore State is now impending before the terrific pressure being applied by the rapid advance of intrepid Japanese Army units from three sides toward Singapore. Japanese columns, in hot pursuit of retreating enemy forces over the central highway leading to the doomed British naval base of Singapore, at 10:30 a.m. today reached a point 8 kilometers south of Labis. Meanwhile, other Japanese units, pushing southward along the western shore of the Malay Peninsula, this afternoon closed in on Yong Peng, road junction on the highway to Singapore. Japanese columns, which occupied Endau, are driving toward Singapore along the eastern coast of the peninsula.

BRITISH ADMIT HEAVY RANGOON DAMAGE

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—A British military bulletin admitted today that Japanese air raids against Rangoon on January 15 wrought tremendous damages, according to reports received here today from Rangoon via Singapore.

In an official communique released yesterday, British army authorities in Malaya admitted that the Japanese are making phenomenal advances, covering 50 kilometers during the last 24 hours, it was reported here from Singapore today. Vanguards of Japanese Forces, on the west coast of the peninsula, have crossed the Muar River and have advanced to the Batu Pahat River, 50 kilometers to the south, the announcement said.

On the east coast, Japanese troops smashed their way to an undisclosed position south of the Endau River, in spite of bitter resistance by the British, the communique admitted. Reliable sources stated, however, that the Japanese are inflicting terrible punishment to retreating British troops on the northern bank of the Mer River and south of the Endau River in the State of Johore. Meantime, Japanese Forces advancing along the southwestern coast of the peninsula have hurled the British back to the hill districts around Bukit Payong, 10 kilometers north of Batu Pahat, where intense fighting is in progress, the same sources indicated.

FIERCE BATAAN DRIVE LAUNCHED

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—Attacks of unrivalled intensity were carried out today by Japanese troops, supported by artillery and aircraft against the entire American line on Bataan Peninsula, the United States High Command in the Philippines announced today, according to a Washington report received here today.

The main force of the assaults was hurled against the American center and left wing, the communique said.

The announcement further stated that Japanese reinforcements are being landed daily at Lingayen and Subic bays, making it impossible for American troops to hold out much longer.

The city of Cebu situated on the island bearing the same name was subjected to severe air raids by strong formations of Japanese bombers, the communique concluded, neglecting, however, to give details of damages.

RABAUL AGAIN RAIDED BY JAPANESE

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 23.—Rabaul, New Britain, of the British Bismarck Archipelago, was subjected to intensive attacks of Japanese aircraft formations twice yesterday morning, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today. Wireless communication between Rabaul and Australia has been disrupted since 4 p.m. yesterday, the report said.

DEFEATS IN BURMA ALARM U.S. SENATOR

Fall of Singapore and Rangoon Seen as End of Chiang Regime

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—Revealing marked alarm at repeated British disasters in Malaya, United States Senator Walter F. George, Democrat from Georgia and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, declared during a press interview today that the Chungking regime will be forced to sue for peace with Japan if both Singapore and Burma collapse, according to reports from Washington.

This would yield disastrous consequences for the United States and other Allied countries, whereby Burma must be defended with every considerable means, Senator George said.

Navy Bill Approved

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—The United States Congress today approved a bill calling for appropriations totaling $750,000,000 for the construction of approximately 1,800 auxiliary vessels for patrol purposes, and sent the bill to the White House for the President's signature, it was reported here today from Washington.

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, asserted in respect to the new bill, "Neither the type nor figures regarding the proposed vessels can be revealed for reasons of technical military secrecy, but it can be declared that their combined tonnage will be phenomenal," concluded the report.

Labor Front Muddled

Philip Murray, president of the Congress for Industrial Organizations is reported by a New York Times dispatch here today to have conferred with President Roosevelt for over an hour yesterday at the White House at the latter's request.

During the one-hour session, President Roosevelt was said to have promised his assistance to Mr. Murray in the formation of a new national labor organization in opposition to John Lewis, former president of the Congress for Industrial Organizations and presently president of the United Mine Workers of America.

President Roosevelt was said to have asserted that Mr. Lewis' lone overtures to reconcile the differences between the Congress for Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor were nothing but covert attempts by isolationists, particularly Mr. Lewis himself, to cut down the President's power over labor unions.

However, both President Roosevelt and Mr. Murray have admitted that the necessity and possibilities for the formation of a new labor organization are, at present, not imperative, in view of the recent resolution of the labor unions to refrain from striking, the report said.

Economic Program Of South Revealed Before Diet Group

(Continued From Page 1)

needless to say, the Government will maintain close connection with the trade control organ and export and import associations on the spot. For collection and distribution of materials and commodities on the spot, the Government is planning to utilize Japanese on the spot as well as Chinese merchants who show their cooperation with us.

5. For the transportation of materials, according to the degree of demand, most effective use of bottoms will be made under the control of the Army and Navy authorities.

6. The outflow to enemy nations of rubber, tin, Manila hemp and other staple products in the south will be prevented as much as possible in order to bring heavy pressure to bear on the United States and Britain since a large portion of the world production is occupied in the south, and such will undoubtedly form a heavy blow to the enemy.

7. In view of the urgency of economic construction throughout Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it is the policy of the Government to prohibit the traveling of ordinary people to those areas under the occupation of the Army and Navy. According to the progress of the situation, the Government will make strict selection of those returning to their former occupations in the south and those wishing to go there newly.

8. All in all, at the present stage, our greatest objective is to win the armed hostilities. All plans stated above are formulated for this purpose.

NO OLYMPIC PRESIDENT FOR DURATION OF WAR

Vice-President Siegfried Odstroem to Take Charge Temporarily

Transocean

BRUSSELS, January 15.—No successor will be appointed to Count Baillet Latour President of the International Olympic Committee for the duration of the war, as the International Olympic Committee will not be active during the war following an order issued by Count Latour at the outbreak of the hostilities.

According to the by-laws, the presidency has shifted to the Vice-President, the Swedish sports leader Siegfried Odstroem. When peace will have been concluded again, he will immediately call a meeting of the Board, the so-called Executive Committee, for the purpose of electing a new president.

The International Olympic Committee in Berlin is continuing its efforts to maintain contacts also during the war between those supporting the Olympic idea.

Premier Tojo Replying

In the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee Friday, Premier General Hideki Tojo stands up to make a reply to an interpellation put to him by a committeeman.

Four-Point Policy For Co-Prosperity Is Given by Premier

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mier Tojo said that he had not the fear of the material might of the United States.

Few Japanese, he told his questioner, were without a ready answer to the question of which of the two was the most decisive factor; the outcome of the Japanese-American struggle, the spirit and training of Japan or the material wealth of the United States.

He said that Japan was giving a certain amount of attention to matter, as opposed to spirit, as a factor in a modern war, and pointed to the feverish energy with which the Government was working out the problem of increasing the output of materials needed for the effort to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Budget Committee met in plenary session at 10:10 a.m. on Friday.

Mr. Sakurai, first on the list of committeemen who had questions to ask of the Government during the day, addressed the first part of his questions to the Premier. His subject was on the question of Greater East Asia.

He began by expressing the opinion that all measures enforced by the Government at home and abroad should be such as are designed to facilitate the work of attaining the aims of the Greater East Asia War. He made the point that proceeding with the program of construction forms an essential part of the effort to win the war. He insisted that the fundamental policy to be followed in attaining the goal of defeating the enemy should be firmly established and not be subjected to change.

Moreover, he asked whether or not the Premier had anything to tell about what the Government intended to do to occupied territories in the south beyond what he disclosed in his Diet speech.

Security for East Asia

In reply, Premier Tojo said that the Government would not permit anything to alter its policy of construction. He agreed with the questioner that East Asia must remain established and secure for an eternity.

He indicated that he would take an appropriate opportunity of letting the Diet know concrete plans for measures to be adopted in occupied territories in the south.

Mr. Sakurai asked the Premier to say some things which would enable him to form an idea of what Japan will do about the construction of a new world order as the world conflict develops.

The Premier launched into a discourse on the principles of constructing a new world order.

"The same idea underlies the programs of constructing a new world order and Greater East Asia. We are working for an order under which the peoples and races inhabiting Greater East Asia would find themselves in their places and in mutually helpful cooperation. The new world order envisaged is one under which all the peoples and races would find that they had belonged and prospered mutually.

"Japan would take the leadership in the realization of the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As to the ideal of a new world order, I am convinced that Japan is bound to cooperate with its Allies in achieving its realization."

Fair Play Policy

The questioner suggested that the idea of fair play to all concerned should be the guiding principle of the policy to be followed by Japan in the enforcement of military administrations in occupied territories in the south.

In reply, he was told by the Premier that he had clarified the attitude of the Government in administering occupied territories in his Diet speech. He explained that the spirit of the foundation of the Japanese Empire inspired the effort to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It was in the course of his reply to this question about the Government's attitude in administering occupied southern territories from Mr. Sakurai that the Premier gave the four points mentioned above in the Government plan for measures to be adopted in the southern regions which have been occupied by the Imperial Forces.

Answering another question from Mr. Sakurai, Premier Tojo made an important statement to the following effect:

"The military authorities on the spot are giving careful consideration to the question of the extent to which freedom of living and religion should be allowed the native inhabitants of occupied territories. We have freed these people from the shackles of the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands East Indies and we are quite ready to allow them to profess the right sort of religion and observe the right sort of custom. We will only be observing the spirit of the foundation of the Empire in getting them to cooperate in the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and taking steps designed to raise them to a higher cultural plane."

Mr. Sakurai thought that the Government should be careful in dealing with Thailand. He suggested that the Government's attitude toward Thailand be such as to leave the other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere in no doubt about Japan's real intentions.

The reply came promptly from the Premier, who said:

Praises Thai's Amity

"Japan and Thailand have been in friendly relations. We feel grateful for the close cooperation which Thailand has been giving to this country along with Manchoukuo and China ever since the start of the war. This highly commendable attitude of Thailand toward us, I trust, will be an aid to nations and races not only in Greater East Asia but also in the Near East in understanding Japan's real intentions."

Addressing himself to Commerce and Industry Minister Noburuke Kishi, Mr. Sakurai wanted the Government to be prompt in establishing a policy of trade with Thailand, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies, and the Philippine Islands.

The Minister's reply was that the Government is considering plans for a basic policy to be followed by the country in carrying on trade relations with these countries.

He indicated that the possible requirements of materials for the countries of Greater East Asia would be taken into consideration in formulating plans for the Government's basic trade policy toward occupied countries.

Mr. Sakurai subsequently, raised the question of Chinese merchants in occupied territories.

In reply, he was told by Foreign Minister Togo that the Government was proceeding with the program of putting the Chinese merchants in occupied regions in a frame of mind to cooperate in the establishment of the Greater East Asi Co-Proseprity Sphere.

Resuming his interpellation in the afternoon session of the Budget Committee, Mr. Sakurai asked the Premier whether he did not see any need of creating a new organ, whose function it would be to see that all measures necessary to attain the goal of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are adopted and enforced vigorously.

He received the Premier's reply that he would take an early opportunity of revealing part of a plan which would insure the successful execution of the policy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Premier Thanks Pioneers

In reply to another question from Mr. Sakurai about the utilization of the experience of persons who have operated enterprises in occupied territories, the Premier said that he was under a heavy debt of gratitude to the pioneers in the development of the regions, which have come under Japanese control. He expected to see that special consideration is given to those pioneers, who have suffered losses as a result of the war.

Mr. Sakurai then turned to Foreign Minister Togo, and raised questions about Japan's relations with the Soviet Union.

The Minister's statement in reply was to the following effect:

"The Soviet Union has declared its intention of observing the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Treaty after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Regarding the Kehi Maru incident, Japan has demanded the Soviet Union to pay indemnity and clear the waters in the neighborhood of the spot where the incident occurred. The Soviet Union, while insisting that the mines laid by it had safety equipment, proposed the establishment of a joint commission of inquiry into the matter. We accepted the proposal because it was thought that would facilitate a settlement of the incident, and as a matter of fact negotiations are in progress at the moment.

"Regarding the fisheries issue, we have been conducting negotiations for the conclusion of a regular fisheries treaty since June of last year. The negotiations failed to make progress after the outbreak of the German-Soviet War. At the beginning of last month, Japan asked the Soviets to take steps to expedite the conclusion of the negotiations.

Prospects Seem Good

As there was no prospect for the settlement of the negotiations within last year, a provisional agreement to be good during this year was proposed. Negotiations for the provisional agreement are going on, and a settlement will be reached shortly.

The next interpellator was Sankuro Ogasawara, of the Rule Aid League.

He said that he believed Japan must face a long war and spoke of the need of providing improved arms for the fighting forces.

Replying, the Premier said that the Government could be counted upon to leave nothing undone in replenishing the arms. He expressed the belief that the nation's people are prepared for a long drawn-out war.

Here, the question of the material might of the United States was raised by Mr. Ogasawara. He doubted whether persons would be justified in making light of the enormous war budget, which has been introduced into the American Congress.

Not Fearing Material Power

The Premier's reply came:

"I have read the President's message to Congress. There are three factors in a war. They are man, training and matter. I attach supreme importance to the factors of man and training. Japan is superior to any country in the world in the point of man. We have no fear of matter, nor for that matter, the material power of the United States. I know that a modern war could not be fought by an unarmed country. Thus, there is a certain amount of meaning in matter and numbers. This is fully realized by us. It is why we are concentrating on the increase of the nation's productive power."

In reply to another question from Mr. Ogasawara, the Premier said that the Government was considering plans for a policy for the mobilization of manpower and industries in East Asia to prosecute the war.

Mr. Ogasawara raised economic questions, which were replied by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

The Minister stressed that the Government would maintain the low price policy at any cost.

Yadanji Nakajima, also of the Rule Aid League, next was given the floor.

He questioned the Premier about the attitude of the Government toward the nation's people, who were ready to make any sacrifice to carry through the war.

He was told by the Premier that he was profoundly impressed with the high order of patriotism demonstrated by the people.

The meeting adjourned at 5:12 p.m.

People of Burma Indignant Over Arrest of U Saw

Domei

UNSPECIFIED PLACE IN BURMA, January 23.—Widespread indignation has been aroused among the Burmese people over the recent arrest of U Saw, Burmese Premier, by British authorities, and many local Burmese are joining a volunter corps organized against Britain.

FRANCE GETS SUPPLIES FROM NORTH AFRICA

32,000 Tons of Coffee and 45,000 Tons of Cacao Are Imported

Transocean

VICHY, January 15.—French Africa shipped to the mother country a large number of cattle and abundant food supplies between the period from November 1, 1940 to October 15, 1941. According to figures published in yesterday's Journal, the imports from French North Africa included 20,000 horses, 13,000 mules, 110,000 sheep, 1,723,000 cwt. grain, 1,048,000 cwt. vegetables, 100,000 cwt. eggs, 230,000 cwt. dried vegetables and 7,600,000 hectoliters of wine.

From French West Africa were imported 32,000 tons of coffee, 45,000 tons of cacao, 7,300 tons of olive oil and 128,000 tons of nut oil.

CANADA'S RELIANCE ON U.S. INCREASING

German Paper Sees in This Part of Process of British Disintegration

Transocean

BERLIN, January 14.—Negotiations regarding the equalization of the Canadian and U.S. dollars are shortly to be completed and should a definite parity of the currencies be attained, the door would be shut and most probably the Americans will take good care that it will not be opened again later on, according to an article published by the Koelnische Zeitung.

When the Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King in November last year paid a private visit to President Roosevelt in Hyde Park, the first rumors could be heard of United States intentions to occupy the Canadian harbor of Halifax in Nova-Scotia. President Roosevelt at that time was said to have replied to an inquiry that occupation of this port had not yet taken place, but that plans were in existence, according to which the United States Navy had the possibility of using the harbor at any time. Mackenzie King's private visit, as became known later, served the purpose to arrive at an agreement on cooperation of the armed forces of the two countries in case of a war with Japan. Most probably the rumors regarding the harbor of Halifax at that time were already speaking the truth. In Canada, at any rate, one was fully aware that Mackenzie King was steering a course which was taking the Canadian ship of state ever farther away from the British home country.

Toward Dependence

When in May 1941, President Roosevelt ordered the promotion of Canadian wheat exports to the United States, the Canadians, who, highly gratified, had accepted the offer, yet made another step toward economic dependency on the neighbor. It was obvious that Washington demanded something in exchange for this. And thus, already at that time an impending currency agreement between the United States and Canada was mentioned. When the storm-clouds over the Pacific became denser, the theories which Roosevelt together with Mackenzie King had expounded in Hyde Park, took shape at an uncanny pace, Mackenzie King despite the resistance of the colonial British in Western Canada, and despite the reluctance of the French Canadians, who are rejecting cooperation with the United States, had to agree to the complete Americanization of his country. Now also the customs barrier between the United States and Canada was abolished in favor of war economy. Canada's industry became practically part of the American one, allegedly only for the duration of the war, in order to safeguard, as it was claimed, the carrying out of Roosevelt's victory program. However, as United Press reported a few days ago from Ottawa, negotiations regarding the equalization of the Canadian and U.S. dollars are shortly to be completed. Should a definite parity of the currencies be attained, the door would be shut, and most probably the Americans will take good care that it will not be opened again later on.

This likewise is part of the world-historical process of the slowly progressing disintegration of the British Empire.

Berlin Press Hails Premier's Address

(Continued From Page 1)

tory, is immeasurably reassuring to all Germans and Italians," concluded the comment.

Food Situation Fine

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—Speaking before a group of German business men today, Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of National Economy and concurrently President of the Reichsbank, stressed the responsibility shouldered by merchants during the present conflict.

Dr. Funk explained that the steps taken by the Government for the stabilization of prices and wages were necessary.

Following Dr. Funk's address, Herbert Beacke, Under-Secretary of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, spoke on the heavy burden imposed upon the shoulders of Germany, stating that Germany not only has to feed her own people today but also those of other nations.

Mr. Beacke pointed out the necessity of sending grain to occupied territories and to Finland. Moreover, the consumption of food has considerably increased by natural increase in population, prisoners of war, German re-immigration and the influx of foreign labor, he said.

Despite these heavy demands on food, Germany has been able to cope with the situation and yet maintain sufficient food supplies for the third winter of the war, he concluded.

COPPER IS CONFISCATED

Portuguese Government Also Wants Brass and Iron

Transocean

LISBON, January 7.—The confiscation of all copper, brass and iron was ordered yesterday by the Portuguese Government.

By securing all available stocks of copper and copper containing alloys, the Government intends to safeguard the supply of substances for fighting parasites in the interest of agriculture and wine-growing.

It is indicated, however, that the present available stocks are probably insufficient for supplying agriculture to the same extent as heretofore.

Simultaneously, owners of copper sulphates have been ordered to register their stocks with the authorities in order to assure an equitable distribution.

India Places Ban On Labor Strikes; To Control Workers

Domei

VICHY, January 22.—The Government of India announced today that henceforth lockouts and strikes will be prohibited by law, it was reported here today by the Havas News Agency. It was further ordered that supervision of employes by concerns will be permitted to the extent allowed by Government regulations, the report said. The Indian Government will reserve hereafter the right to restrict supervision of employes by various concerns within the stipulations of the new regulations, concluded the report.

RULER OF TURKEY GETS GIFTS FROM GERMANY

137 Volumes of Goethe Edition And Historical Books Given By Ribbentrop

Transocean

ANKARA, January 5.—The German Ambassador to Ankara, Franz von Papen, in the course of his last audience with President Ismet Inoenue of Turkey presented the latter with a special Goethe edition of 137 volumes as a special gift from the Reich Foreign Minister, Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Agence Anatolie reported yesterday.

On the same occasion, the German Ambassador handed to the Turkish President a book on the history of the Prussian Academy of Science and a Roman statue excavated 40 years ago by German archaeologists near Afyon Karahisar, as well as a special volume on the excavation of graves in Turkey. In addition, the Turkish President received a volume on German-Turkish relations.

President Inoenue was deeply gratified at receiving these gifts and instructed his Ambassador in Berlin to express his thanks to those responsible for making him these presentations.

BIBLE ASSOCIATION HEAD SUCCUMBS AT SAN DIEGO

Franklin Rutherford Was Founder of Sect Believing in Resurrection of Christ

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—The founder and leader of the International Bible Students Association, Franklin Rutherford, has died at his "Castle of King David," in San Diego, California, at the age of 72.

His association had a membership of several millions. The sect, which later adopted the name of "Witnesses of Jehovah," believes in the impending return of Christ.

Judge Franklin Rutherford, and before him Charles Taze Russell, as the result of a thorough study of the Bible had fixed a date for the return of Christ, first for 1914, then for 1925 and finally for 1930.

Non-materialization of their prophecies, however, had no adverse effect on their followers.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM GIVEN

Ukrainians Told to Worship According to Their Faith by Commissar

Transocean

KIEV, January 13.—Reichs Commissar for the Ukraine Erich Koch, pronouncing religious tolerance in a proclamation to the population of Ukraine, promises that "everyone will have an opportunty to live and be happy according to his faith and according to his conception of life."

He would judge every Ukrainian according to the amount of energy he would devote to the reconstruction of his country, to the cultivation of his field and to the raising of his cattle, Reichs Commissar Koch declares.

Those who collaborated with the authorities were fighting for a new era of prosperity and peace and were thus expressing their gratitude for their liberation from Bolshevism, he adds in the proclamation.

Aegean Shipping Normal

Transocean

SOFIA, January 15.—Normal Bulgarian coastal shipping in the Aegean Sea, which had been interrupted for some time, has been resumed, according to an announcement made by the Bulgarian Shipping Board. The small coastal vessels which will ply on this route, will in future also call at the small Bulgarian island of Thaios off the Bulgarian coast.

Food Shortage in Syria

Transocean

ANKARA, January 14.—Public sentiment in Syria and Lebanon has been so much aroused of late on account of the food shortage that General Catroux, Commander-in-Chief of the de Gaullist forces in Syria, has strictly prohibited any public manifestations. Associations have also been forbidden to stage any demonstrations.

Many New Books Appear

Transocean

PRAGUE, January 9.—According to the latest statistics, 7,891 new books appeared in 1940 on the Czech market, mostly of a scientific character; 373 books were published in the German, 20 in the Ukrainian and 10 in the Russian languages.

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FINN NAVAL LEADER LAUDS NIPPON NAVY

Admiral von Schoultz Says Anglo-U.S. Fleets Won't Be Able to Recover

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 12.—The Finnish Admiral von Schoultz, who served as Russian liaison officer with the British Navy in the World War, observed in a leading article in the publication Svensk Botten that the Japanese Navy in one swift stroke had completely achieved naval domination in the Pacific, and had likewise understood to make use of the latter for large-scale landing operations. The Japanese had surprised their strongest opponent, the American Navy, in the latter's own naval base, and had hit it so hard that the Americans would need months, perhaps even years, to replace their losses before they could think of a counter-stroke.

The British Navy had almost simultaneously and just as surprisingly been beaten in the immediate vicinity of its main bases. After the first blows, nothing was heard of Japan's opponents. This was the best proof that the Japanese reports were not exaggerated. Japan had waited as long as possible and had done everything in order to avoid a war, but in vain.

The United States Government had apparently learned nothing and forgotten everything, even the history of the 20th century. Deluded by the perfection of their might, the might of capitalism, Roosevelt and his advisers had looked down with disdain upon "poor Japan."

All Japanese proposals had been answered with arrogance and condescension. After the American demand made to Japan to withdraw all her troops from China and to relinquish the Three Power Pact, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor could have caused surprise at the most in Britain and the United States, in whose eyes apparently all other peoples of the world were inferior.

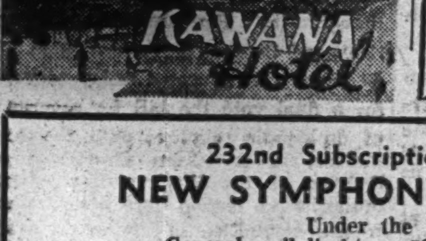
THAI RESTRICTS EXPORTS

Permit Necessary to Take Out Gold, Silver

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 14.—The Thai Ministries of Finance and Economics issued a joint ordinance in connection with the export of gold, platinum and jewelry, according to which these articles can only be taken out of Thailand with special permits issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Press reports announce the arrival of the first Japanese vessel carrying piece goods to Thailand. Meanwhile, other Japanese ships with cargoes of rice have already put into Thai ports. It is expected that regular shipping service will soon be established.



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Rio Parley Facing Crisis on Axis Issue

(Continued From Page 1)

35 proposals that had been submitted to it whereupon it adjourned until Friday.

In the meantime, American pressure on those countries which have not yet given way to Undersecretary Welles' demands for cutting off relations with the Axis Powers, has increased. For this purpose the news was spread from the American side that after the acceptance of this motion, America would "grant the states south of the Rio Grande all advantages from the Lend-Lease Law". This news, however, has not yet been officially confirmed. A similar attitude is being observed by U.S. news agencies which are exploiting the tension by issuing most conflicting news about the alleged attitude of Argentina and Chile. First, they declared that a compromise had been reached on a formula of four points made known on Wednesday, and then they stressed that, although the attitude of the two countries has been unambiguously clarified Argentina and Chile would join the American move only after this decision had been ratified by their respective parliaments.

Heat Wave in Australia

Transocean

SHANGHAI, January 14.—A great heat wave is now sweeping Australia, according to radio reports from Sydney. Some 100 persons have fallen victim to this heat wave, it was reported.

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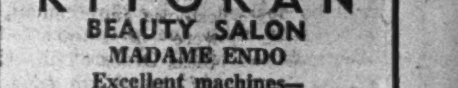

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LADYBIRD SHOOTER AMONG DECORATED

28th Conferment of Military Honors Announced for 1,230 Officers, Men

Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, retired, who made himself widely known in connection with his bombardment of the British gunboat Ladybird on the Yangtze River near Wuhu, while gallant Imperial Army Forces were engaged in the general attack of Nanking in December, 1937, the year when the China Affair broke out, was on Friday decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite.

When the Ladybird incident took place, Colonel Hashimoto was a unit commander on the spot. He was summoned to the colors when he was president of the Dai Nippon Youth Party, which later developed into the Dai Nippon Sekiseikai, a patriotic youth organization.

The conferment of the honors on him was included in the 28th conferment of honors on survivors who were engaged in the China Affair, announced at midnight Friday jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations. A large number of officers and men are listed in the honors and out of them 1,230 persons are decorated with various grades of the Order of the Golden Kite, which is awarded exclusively to soldiers and sailors.

Take Active Parts

Those who are given honors took active parts in the operations and guarding of Central China and in the occupation of the Wuhan tri-borough district. Major-General Takeshi Sakurai is decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun. Moreover, with 12 other officers and non-commissioned officers Major-General Sakurai is specially honored for distinguished services. Captain Junzo Akao, Captain Teizo Yoshioka and Lieutenant Asaichi Onuki were each, decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite, because of their distinguished military services. Captain Yoshioka, it is announced, displayed brilliant ability in the landing of Japanese Army Forces on Hangchow Bay, attacks of Wuhan, Tienchiachen, Nanchang and other strategic points of the enemy. He was engaged in operations for more than 30 times.

Among officers who are decorated with high orders are Lieutenant-General Harumatsu Suzuki, who is invested with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun, Lieutenant-General Kiju Shimizu with the same class of the same order, Major-General Masao Takahashi, Major-General Chujiro Miura, and Major-General Tsunetaro Ishihara also with the same class of the Order of the Golden Kite.

Tells of Emotion

When interviewed by a Domei reporter at his private residence Friday, Colonel Hashimoto had the following to say with trepidation over the gracious honor conferment:

"I am really moved to tears by the benevolent Imperial favors. My heart is filled with emotion for gratitude toward the soldiers who died for the cause of our country. All men under my command fought bravely. Most of them were comparatively old soldiers, but all fought with the spirit of youth. When I saw them fighting gallantly, I could not but become humble before them. A certain battalion commander was senior to a general in school career.

"I shall never forget a scene in which many of my men were wounded by enemy soldiers shooting from buildings and emplacements on which were hoisted the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack. The United States and Britain should be chastised thoroughly in the War of Greater East Asia. By so doing this country will console the souls of the war dead.

"My emotion now that I have received honors in the shape of the Order of the Golden Kite, will forever be with me and, together with the rest of the nation, I shall cherish this unbounded feeling in the attainment of the objective of the War. I avail of this opportunity to offer my sincere gratitude to the departed souls of many soldiers and also to family members of the war dead."

LIVING STATUS LOWERING

Americans Find Increasing War Burdens Serious Problem

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—Considerable lowering of the United States living standard is expected by Wall Street as a consequence of growing war burdens, according to a special report from New York featured by La Nacion. Furthermore, additional inflation is held to be unavoidable by Wall Street since various price increases cannot be prevented.

Latest assertions of President Franklin Roosevelt regarding gigantic armament projects caused a drop in prices at the New York stock exchange. Industrial shares and public obligations were particularly affected. Moreover, it states New York financial circles also expect additional taxation measures.

SWISS POPULATION UP

Census Reveals Switzerland Has 4,520,000 Inhabitants

Transocean

BERNE, January 8.—According to a provisional final result of the census-taking, Switzerland has 4,520,000 inhabitants that is approximately 200,000 more than during the last census, 12 years ago.

A decrease in the population is recorded by Canton Neufchatel, which for this Canton means the loss of one seat on the National Council, while Canton Vaudt on account of an increase of its population, is gaining one seat on the National Council.

Time Out for Mending

Somewhere on the Malay front, a Japanese soldier mends a uniform with a hand-machine during one of the halts in the never-ending march on Singapore.

ROME PAPER CARRIES SUETSUGU'S ARTICLE

Says Axis Armies Will Push Beyond Suez and Join Japanese

Transocean

ROME, January 14.—The Popolo d'Italia today published an article written by Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet.

In this article Admiral Suetsugu emphasized that the Anglo-Americans did not recognize that money no longer meant power.

If President Roosevelt were a great statesman, he would have accepted Japan's proposals, Admiral Suetsugu said. In this case Japan would have missed a chance which would not have been offered to her again at least for a century, he added.

Thanks to Providence

"Thanks to Providence and the shortsightedness of Roosevelt, this did not happen and Japan was enabled to gain almost unlimited sway over the Pacific and the Indian Oceans," Admiral Suetsugu declared. "Japan's mission is based on justice. Japan is now faced with gigantic problems.

"As also Burma and the Netherlands East Indies will come under Japanese rule, Japan will be freed from all cares about raw materials.

"The China Affair will also be settled. Australia and New Zealand will be isolated and will be compelled to break with England and the United States.

"The German and Italian armies will advance as far as the Suez Canal and will join the Japanese in the Indian Ocean. These three nations will form one solid block. India will be isolated and Britain will lose its rich resources.

To Be Axis Lake

Admiral Suetsugu then predicted that the Mediterranean would become an inland ocean of the Axis Powers. North and South Africa will come under the supremacy of the Axis Powers, while France eventually will become a loyal collaborator of the Axis Powers. Thus, a huge block will be formed by the Axis countries, extending over Asia, Africa and Europe, he added.

The day will come when this block, aside from the military sphere, will exercise its power also in the political, economic and cultural fields, it was pointed out.

"It must be recognized that mankind is standing on the threshold of a new chapter of world history and that the text of the first page of this chapter will contain the Three-Power Pact," Admiral Suetsugu concluded.

COTTON FARM PROHIBITED IN WHOLE UPPER NILE

Similar Decree Issued by Egyptian Government for Manufia and Galobia

Transocean

ISTANBUL, January 14.—Cultivation of cotton in the entire Upper Nile Valley has been prohibited by the Egyptian Government, according to a Cairo dispatch received here last night.

A similar decree has been announced for the provinces of Manufia and Galobia.

Wheat will be cultivated in the areas where the growing of cotton was prohibited, it was revealed.

As a result of last year's unfavorable grain crop, Egypt must see to it that she can cover its need by its own production. Grain imports into Egypt have been hampered by lack of tonnage, it was stated.

Queer Animal in Burma

In the Salween River running through the southeastern region of Burma where Imperial forces are now fighting, a queer animal that may be called a "Water elephant" is found, according to a long time resident there who returned to Japan recently. This rare animal is a perfect image of an elephant in form, but not so in size. It measures only several inches in height.

Tokyo Will Reopen Telephone Service With Rio, Sao Paulo

Telephone service will be reopened between Tokyo and the two Brazilian cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo commencing January 24 via the existing Tokyo-Buenos Aires telephonic communication, which is playing a very important role in connecting Japan with South American countries under the current Greater East Asia War, reports Domei on Friday. The direct telephone service between Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro had been suspended since the outbreak of the present war. The fee for a three-minute call is ¥100.

POPE PIUS XII RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF FILM FIRM

Holy Father Expresses Satisfaction Over Picture 'The Betrothed'

Transocean

VATICAN CITY, January 12.—Pope Pius XII today received the President of the Lux Film Company, to whom he expressed the satisfaction afforded him by the film "The Betrothed," based on Alessandro Manzoni's famous novel "I Promessi Sposi" which has been shown at the Vatican.

In this connection informed Vatican circles stress the great interest taken by His Holiness in films, the most notable of which are usually shown to him. It is pointed out that this interest is not confined to the moral influence exerted by films, but extends to other aspects.

Shows at the Vatican usually take place in the Pope's private apartments, and only the Holy Father himself and a few privileged personages of his immediate entourage attend.

It is recalled that the first film to be admitted into the Vatican was shown there during a Consistory under Pius X in 1912. This film reproduced the ceremony of the dedication of the new tower of St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice and caused the greatest pleasure to the Pontiff, who before his election to the Papal throne was for many years the Patriarch of Venice.

ON TRIAL FOR EXECUTION

French Officer Before Court for Shooting Political Prisoners

Transocean

PARIS, January 7.—The Amiens military court yesterday opened trial against French Lieutenant Roger Caron and Chief Sergeant Emile Mollet, who are charged with having shot, in May, 1940, a number of political prisoners.

On May 20, 1940, 78 political prisoners were evacuated from northern France and the district of Pas de Calais and were transferred to Abbedille.

When German troops the following day made additional progress, 21 of these political prisoners were shot. Investigations proved that the corpses were lacerated by bayonet stabs.

WORKERS STRIKE IN BASRA

State Workshop Employes Protest Against Reprisals Taken by British

Transocean

BUCHAREST, January 13.—All workers employed in state workshops in Basra, on the Persian Gulf, have gone on strike as a protest against reprisals taken by the British authorities against some of their colleagues, according to press reports.

Several workmen are said to have been arrested by the British authorities.

Voluntarily Study Japanese

In compliance with an earnest desire of Filipinos as well as foreign residents in Manila to learn Japanese, a Japanese language course is being given by a Japanese officer, says a report reaching here from Manila. More than 200 students made up of Filipinos, Spaniards, Thailanders and Indians, are reported to be studying for two hours from 5 p.m. every day.

LOSSES BY SOVIETS HEAVY, REPORTS ABC

Rumanian Troops Pursue Enemy Forces After Retaking Feodosia

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 22.—The actual war situation along the gigantic Eastern Front even after the standstill of the operations ordered by the German High Command, has not in the least changed the extremely difficult position in which Bolshevism now finds itself, declared the military correspondent of the Madrid paper ABC.

Moscow's allies, however, had believed that Premier Josef Stalin's moment had come. The Red General Staff had ordered large-scale counter-attacks because the German forces had abandoned a few square kilometers of ground in order to take up more favorable positions, which were sufficiently strong for preparing a spring offensive.

These Red attacks failed amidst the most bloody and terrific losses in lives and material sustained by the attackers. Heaps of dead were left on the battlefields.

These successes, the correspondent declared further, were hardly satisfactory for Washington and London. The German High Command had done nothing else but are taking up new positions from which once and for all at a moment chosen and considered the most opportune by the German High Command, they think the Bolshevist danger would be wiped out for the benefit of the whole of Europe.

The paper states that the few advances of the Red Army, for which it had to pay so extremely high a price in men and material, in no way changed the general situation of the campaign against the Bolsheviks.

Rumanian Troops Active

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 22.—Rumanian troops, which together with German forces had carried through the counter-attacks near Feodosia in the course of which this place was retaken, have pursued the enemy and are pressing him back still further. A stiff fight developed for a tenaciously defended village, which was finally taken by the Rumanians.

Near Sivash, the enemy tried to enforce a landing of troops by using rowing boats. The attempt, however, was soon repulsed by successful counter-attacks. In the course of these attacks, the enemy forces were driven back into Oniloje More, that part of sea which is separated from the Sea of Azov.

British Warships Damaged

D.N.B.

ROME, January 22.—The two British battleships, which according to an announcement of the Italian headquarters had been damaged in Alexandria Harbor in the course of the Italian attack on December 18 apparently are still around.

The Messagero reports, on the ground of information received, that the British at first intended to have the battleships transferred, after the completion of some emergency repairs to another harbor for final repairs.

However, in view of the danger which such incompletely repaired vessels are facing during their voyage, the transfer has been postponed. The paper points out that the French battleships, which after the armistice, had been taken over by the British without being released, in the meantime were intentionally spared the attack by the Italians.

Bans Crepe Rubber Soles

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—Crepe rubber soles and heels will shortly disappear in Great Britain following a decree issued by the Ministry of Economic Warfare prohibiting the manufacture of such articles from January 14.

Rail Traffic Resumed

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 11.—Railway traffic in southern Thailand is again regular, according to an official announcement today. Trains are running to the frontier of Malaya.

TRAINING HELD KEY TO SUBMARINE FEATS

Admiral Takahashi in Press Interview Explains Successes Of Japanese Craft

Admiral Sankichi Takahashi of the Imperial Navy, retired, during an interesting review of submarine warfare of this country, and attributed the remarkable successes of the Imperial Navy's submarine attacks to the long and intensive training methods that had made the submarine fleet of Japan the most perfect in the world.

Admiral Takahashi, moreover, stressed the importance of not under-rating the enemy, and called the recent sinking of the Japanese hospital ship, the Harbin Maru by an American submarine "a refutation of all claims to humanity." His narrative continues.

"In the present war nothing has given the people of Japan so much pleasure as the sinking of that aircraft carrier, the Lexington, pride of the American Pacific Fleet. With what motive could the Lexington have ventured into such dangerous waters off western Hawaii? I can conceive of only two reasons: to carry out a surprise air attack on Japan, and to secure the control of the air route to the south.

Lexington Well-Armed

As a result of the Washington Conference, the Lexington like the Akagi and the Kaga of the Imperial Navy, was converted from a high-speed battleship into an aircraft carrier. It was therefore, most formidably armed for an aircraft carrier, and its hull below the water-line was so reinforced that it was reputedly torpedo-proof.

"It is no wonder, therefore, that the whole world was astonished when this leviathan of the American fleet was sunk by a Japanese submarine. If the effectiveness of the bombs used by the Imperial Air Force can be judged from the utter destruction of the American fleet in Pearl Harbor, or from the sinking of the H.M.S. Prince of Wales off Kuantan, the effectiveness of our torpedoes may be judged from the sinking of the Lexington with its torpedo-proof hull.

"The submarines of the Imperial Navy contributed in no small measure to the present war. Everywhere they go, in Hawaiian seas, off the coast of America, in the southern seas or round the seas of Malaysia and the Philippines, they have taken toll of enemy craft and have shown the might of the Imperial Navy.

"The people of Japan are indeed overwhelmed with gratitude for the reassurance that such exhibitions of strength have given them, but it must never be forgotten that this perfection in our naval strength is due to long and intensive training over many years, insisted on by our Imperial Navy Department.

Early Submarines Bad

"Our earliest submarines were so weakly constructed that they would be laughed at today. About the year 1909, No. 6 boat of our submarine fleet met with disaster in the Inland Sea of Japan. Its commander, First Lieutenant Sakuma, felt that he had no other choice but to commit suicide, and he disembowelled himself, leaving a historical note in which he took all the blame upon himself, although the submarine itself was to blame.

"I have cause to feel deeply on the matter, for firstly Lieutenant Sakuma was my classmate. The incident became known throughout Japan, and his death-note was used as the text for the spiritual and moral education of the people in all the schools.

"This superb sense of responsibility, or the Sakuma spirit, has never been forgotten through the succeeding ages, and I firmly believe that it is this Sakuma spirit, that is solely responsible for the development of our submarine from being the world's weakest to its present status as the world's most perfect submarine fleet.

"Through the long years since the death of my friend Sakuma, all the officers and men of the Imperial Navy have contributed their share toward the perfection of the submarine fleet. All the past admirals of the combined fleet, too, have paid particular attention to airplane and submarine training, and their labors are bearing fruit now

Methods Compared

"To compare the respective methods of attack employed by airplanes and submarines: airplanes attack from above, and since there is nothing to hide them they are easily detected. Although air raids are devastatingly effective it is necessary to have a definite base to return to, a harbor or an aircraft carrier. Also there is a definite time limit, since airplanes can't stay up in the air indefinitely.

"Submarines, on the other hand, lie hidden under water close to the enemy fleet, waiting for the right moment to attack. Considering these two methods it will be seen that the latter necessitates a long period of agonizing suspense, and the accompanying mental strain is terrible. Airplane attacks are spectacular, swift, and require more than ordinary courage. Submarine attacks are not spectacular, for nobody sees them, and their attack is silent and deadly. It needs patience and bravery, but that is not all. The real secret of success in submarine warfare is quiet and intensive training.

"Although airmen and submarine crews differ temperamentally, experience has shown that the men of our Imperial Navy are equally adapted for either airplane or submarine warfare. Physically, too, the Japanese are capable of bearing all sorts of adverse conditions, and their vigorous training renders them the fittest men in the world. The technique of the Imperial Navy, I firmly believe, is unequalled in the world.

Warships Also Attacked

"It is popularly imagined that submarines are meant to attack only merchant vessels, but this is not so in Japan. From the very beginning the submarine fleet was trained to attack only enemy battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers; in short, to crush the enemy fleet. This is the sole object of the long and intensive training which our submarines fleet has undergone for more than 35 years.

"Who are the men responsible for such vigorous training? Their names are too numerous for all to be mentioned, but I always recall Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu as being one of the foremost men responsible for the perfection of the submarine fleet. Another famous man in this connection is Vice-Admiral Shinjiro Shigeoka, who is now in Hiroshima.

"The sinking of the Japanese hospital ship, the Harbin Maru, has refuted all American claims to humanity. The Americans called the Germans and the Japanese invading devils, but now their base act has called down the wrath of the gods upon their own heads, and they shall be wiped out from the face of the earth.

"Judging from the nature of American sports, it seems that the Americans as a whole are best adapted for airplane warfare, but not for submarine warfare. The training of the American submarine fleet is insufficient, and is of such a nature as to render it useless in actual warfare.

Die Ghastly Deaths

"Not so very long ago one of the American submarines met with disaster, and most of the crew died a ghastly death. The story was published in all the papers, and it is significant that the number of applicants for service in the U.S. submarine fleet dropped to zero after this. This was followed by discussions and descriptions of inventions for saving life from incapacitated submarines, and if one considers all this, it will be seen that the object of American submarine-training was the saving of lives from their own submarines, and not the repulsing or attacking of enemy ships.

"We must be prepared for American submarine guerilla warfare, for their submarines have appeared in the east. I do not think our destroyers and high-speed battleships can destroy them all. Just consider how our submarine slipped through a formidable cordon of airplanes and destroyers to sink the Lexington.

"It is dangerous to underestimate the enemy. They will not hesitate to employ underhand methods, which makes them a dangerous foe, even if they are despicable.

"Judging from the European war the British submarines have shown more courage than the American. The Dutch, too, have their own submarines, which appear to be undergoing intensive training at present. It follows, therefore, that we must be duly prepared for guerilla warfare from American, British and Dutch submarines.

No Doubt a Long War

"That the war will be long-drawn there can be no doubt. Only a united front can carry us through to the end. All selfish aims must be abolished, and the whole nation must prepare itself to undergo many years of hardship. But let us not forget to remain cheerful, however adverse conditions may become.

"It will not be long before America wakes from her dream of an easy victory in the east, and realize the need for unified action. If a large country like America is really unified politically and spiritually, she can be very strong indeed. The Japanese nation, therefore, must not relax. We must not get drunk on our victories."

Europe Will Have Sufficient Tobacco Within 18 Months

Transocean

ROME, January 8.—Within 18 months, Europe will be self-sufficient with regard to tobacco, the International Agricultural Institute at Rome announced, basing its statement on reports collected from the present planting program in European countries. It was stated European consumption amounts to 500,000 tons annually. The area of the Crimean Peninsula is not included in the Institute's calculations.

Malay Fireflies Godsend

To Japanese soldiers fighting in Malay jungle regions, fireflies are godsend lanterns at night, says a report reaching here from a certain place in Johore, adding that the fireflies are far larger than those inhabiting Japan.

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SOUTH AMERICA TOLD TO BREAK FROM AXIS

U.S. Reportedly Unable to Get Pan-American States to Declare War

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 22.—Not being able to get the South American States to take more drastic action against the Axis Powers, the United States is trying to force these countries to sever diplomatic relations.

In order to allay the fears of the South American countries, the papers in the United States state that such a rupture of relations actually do not mean much and that it is only a precautionary measure against "worse developments."

The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse indicated that the same motive which prompted the United States to change and later annul its neutrality law is now operating.

Significant in the relations of the United States and South America is the Anglo-American publication of the "war production program." It had provided for the abolition of trade barriers on the American continent and which, in German opinion, aimed at the annexation of these countries by the United States. The abolition of this trade barrier by the South American countries would mean that the United States would thereby be enabled to flood these countries with its manufactured goods while the United States would only absorb the agricultural production of these countries to a limited extent. The result would be an increasing financial indebtedness of all the South American countries on the United States and their economic subjugation.

In this connection, the Wilhelmstrasse has time and again rejected the allegations that the countries in South America are being threatened by the Axis Powers. It has been stressed that it has been Washington which drove Europe into the current war as has been revealed by the various documents concerning American diplomacy prior to and after the outbreak of the war. It was Washington that dragged several countries into the war and the United States' imperialistic policy that constantly interfered with the Japanese policy of setting up a new order in Greater East Asia.

The compromise formula adopted at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, in which the method and date of the rupturing of relations with the Axis Powers are left to the discretion of the South American nations has, in the opinion of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, meant that the United States had to come down a peg or two although it was able to continue to assert its declaration of solidarity. All the South American States know, the paper continued, that the spokesman of the Japanese Government only recently emphasized that there was no intention to attack South America as far as the Axis Powers were concerned. The paper warned that the United States may gobble up the sovereign rights of the South American countries in its Pan-American solidarity scheme.

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AID OFFERED TO NISEI

With new developments in East Asia, many openings have been created for Nisei residents in Japan. To make these channels available to them, the Nisei Association of Japan offers the facilities of its organization to all Nisei in need of counsel. Those wishing to obtain information are advised to communicate with the undersigned.

SOYEN YAMASHITA, general secretary
Nisei Kyokai.
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NEWSMEN DESCRIBE TREK THRU JUNGLE

Ate Fried Scorpions During 6-Day Trail Blazed Between F.I.C. and Thai

On January 21, two human scarecrows staggered into a little village on the Thai-Burma border, and the tale they told was an epic of heroic perseverance under indescribable hardships, of long days and nights in impenetrable forests, of weary, heart-breaking, trail blazing through unknown country, with nothing to guide them but the red glow of the setting sun in the west, of the crossing of dangerous rapids, and of the almost suicidal traversing of the mysterious and little-known Shan ranges in French Indo-China, reports the Asahi.

The two men were Mr. Kodama and Mr. Shigeta, special correspondents of the Asahi, who had started out six days ago on their epic journey from French Indo-China to the Thai-Burma frontier.

It had been a weary trail for them, for the country they had traversed was practically virgin jungle, unknown to all men except to smugglers and a stray hunter or two, or to a few traveling merchants who pass through it once a year.

Excruciating Weather Endured

During the daytime, the scorching sun beat down on them mercilessly, and during the nighttime the continental cold almost froze them. The nights were so cold that two woolen shirts and a blanket did not suffice to keep out the cold, and there was nothing to console them but the prospect of being roasted on the morrow when the sun reappeared in the sky.

The forest trail was so narrow that it hardly allowed one man to walk abreast, and the walls of solid vegetation towered so high on both sides that the sunlight was almost shut off.

Sometimes, they would meet a few stragglers from the Thai army. These soldiers of Thai would show signs of great joy at such times, and shouts of "Banzai" and "Chai-yo" would be exchanged.

On the second day of their journey, the newsmen had their mid-day meal with some Thai soldiers on the bank of a stream in the jungle. A terrific yell from one of the soldiers, who had entered a bamboo thicket close by almost made the food stick in the throats of the newsmen. On investigating the cause of this uncalled for disturbance of the peace of the jungle, they found that the soldier had captured a monstrous scorpion almost eight inches long.

Scorpions for Dinner

"We shall have an unwelcome guest in our camp tonight," remarked the soldier, holding up the wriggling scorpion. "These poisonous wretches abound in the neighborhood."

"That's all right," chimed in another soldier, "fried scorpions make a delicious meal, you know."

The nights in the jungle were noisy beyond expectation. Myriads of insects would begin their chorus of wailing, and the shrill cries of strange birds would be interspersed with the roar of wild beasts. Rising high and clear above all the jungle sounds, the high pitched trumpeting of elephants would pierce the night air, and vibrate in their ears. Closer at hand the thousands of tropical frogs in the neighborhood of the stream would set up a chorus of most unmusical croaking.

The second night of their journey, they were startled by the roar of high-powered engines in the sky.

"Air-raid! Put out the camp-fire!" yelled one of them as he rushed to the fire and began to stamp it out.

In the darkness, they stared upward anxiously. Imagine their relief when they found out that the plane was a Japanese one.

On the third day, they passed through a volcanic, highland region where the atmosphere was so moist and steamy that they found difficulty in breathing. The ground, too, was damp and soft, and their shoes became soaked through as they squelched over a country that was almost a swamp.

Monkeys Greet Them

Once they found their path obstructed by a gigantic spider's web almost five feet in diameter. On another occasion, they stumbled unwittingly into a glade full of monkeys, who alarmed at the intrusion of these strange creatures, who had two arms and legs like them, into their sanctum, set up a chorus of caterwauls as they disappeared into the depths of the forest.

The top of the mysterious and tiger-infested Mount Pau loomed ahead of them, and they knew that their journey was nearly over.

On the fifth day, they stood on the top of the mountain, and looked down on a veritable sea of green tree-tops. Winding through the sea of vegetation, they could see a solitary thread of white. This was the jungle trail.

End of the Trail

Close by they observed a herd of elephants feeding, and the sight of these huge animals was somehow cheering. Far in the distance, beyond the distant edge of the green sea, they noticed a tiny speck that seemed to be sometimes white and sometimes red. As they stared at it with strained, blood-shot eyes, they suddenly realized to their infinite joy that it was the Rising Sun flag.

That night they camped on the mountain, hardly able to sleep for the emotions that kept mounting up within them, and they lay on their backs on the hard ground, staring up at the crescent moon that seemed to smile down at them.

The following night, they stumbled into the village which had flown the Rising Sun flag.

"So you arrived after all," remarked the Japanese soldiers who were stationed there. "We certainly did not expect you newspapermen to succeed. Well done, and welcome!"

Above, the Burmese moon smiled down upon them.

Onward to Mandalay!

A certain unit of the Japanese military forces operating in Burma makes its way through a path in the jungle as sun- | beams filter through the thick foliage.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

has given him that southern temperament abounding in feelings and emotions. But he is far from being the weak and unbridled type, for his high cultural attainments and his discriminating taste have served to restrain his ardent nature, and led him to adopt an exalted attitude of detachment.

As a literary artist, he belongs to the aesthetic school. His work reflects an insatiable love of the exotic and a sincere appreciation of the Yedo tradition. The former is centered in his curiosity and admiration for that singularly mysterious region in Western Japan under the old feudal regime—including such places as Shimabara and Amakusa—where Christianity, then regarded as heresy, suffered many trials and tribulations. The latter is based upon his love and reverence for the two-fold tradition which embraces the old Yedo and the new Tokyo. The union of these two phases of his intellectual preoccupation has become the setting of his romantic, highly individualized verses. And it is the intelligent manner in which he makes use of his material, giving form and structure to his poetry and utilizing symbols and impressions, that lends uniqueness to his work.

Source of Poetry

His keen aspirations for, and his intense yearning after, that mysterious region beyond space and time—these, indeed, are the passionate thoughts and sentiments which constitute the source of his poetry, the well-spring of his poetic inspirations. But he is incapable of sinking and losing himself in the depths of his own feelings and thoughts, nor does he become intoxicated, even in his mode of life—as did the West-European poets of the Decadent era—with his poetic passions.

Accordingly, though his poetry is som sensuous and aesthetic, a studied sense of detachment distinguishes his work, so that, while it possesses a charming fascination, it is at the same time not without a touch of coldness and reserve.—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

FIRST FRENCH CASUALTY

Lieutenant Charles Tenaille Killed in Action on Eastern Front

Transocean

VICHY, January 4.—The first French officer of the French Anti-Soviet Volunteer Legion to be killed in action on the Eastern Front was 36-year-old Lieutenant Charles Tenaille, a company commander, it was revealed here today.

Lieutenant Tenaille left France last September with the first contingent of French volunteers for the East Front.

During the war in 1939-40, he had received two French medals for bravery.

Catroux Wants Troops

Transocean

ANKARA, January 14.—General Catroux, Commander-in-Chief of the de Gaulle forces in Syria, has appealed to the French population in Syria to join the de Gaulle forces in Libya. In this connection it was learned that the first de Gaulle formation already left for Libya.

Gas-Propelled Engines

Transocean

OSLO, January 14.—Gas-propelled engines have been installed on a number of diesel-engined railway cars by the Norwegian State Railways. A test made proved most satisfactory, especially in flat country.

Late Polish Princess' Sale of Art Works Proving Sensation Among Italian Circles

Transocean

ROME, January 18.—The auction of the works of art owned by the late Polish Princess Radziwill, which began here on Monday is proving a sensation in Italian art circles.

These works of art had been in family castles of the late Princess, situated in that part of Poland which fell to Soviet Russia in the Polish Campaign. They were not confiscated by the Soviets, because the Italian Queen had asked for free passage of Princess Radziwill through the Italian Ambassador in Moscow.

The Princess then crossed over with many of her relatives and all her art treasures to that section of Poland which was under German administration. From there she proceeded to Rome with German help.

After the death of the Princess in Rome last autumn, her heirs decided to sell her art treasures. These include a large number of the most valuable portraits and other paintings, old French furniture, jewelry, porcelain, old Brussels lace, beautiful pieces of old brocade and garments of the Renaissance Period, a most valuable library of books dating from the 18th and 19th century and some of the most valuable incunabula.

Art dealers and art collectors from all parts of Italy have come to Rome. The auction will last 12 days.

Germany Pays Attention To Disabled Soldiers

(Continued from Page 6)

abled ex-servicemen are sent to these training centers by their education officers.

Among other facilities the Minister of Economics with the assent of the High Command has decreed that disabled ex-servicemen are to be exempt from paying examination fees. Similar facilities are granted to disabled ex-servicemen who may wish to take up a commercial career. They receive special training at military schools or may attend courses at the commercial schools of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Labor Front.

The Reich Economic Chamber in a special memorandum draws attention to the fact that the estate of industry and trade is prepared to offer every assistance to disabled ex-servicemen so as to enable them to start business afresh. The memorandum in question also contains advice as to the re-opening of a retail business and the best way to obtain goods. It gives information about prices, credit, insurance, taxation, means of transport and even deals with the possibility of taking over places of business in newly incorporated areas, particularly in Eastern Europe.

Job Kept Open

Generally speaking the combatant's job has been kept open for him. Thus the disabled ex-serviceman will usually return to it. Should, however, difficulties be placed in his way, the education officer will intervene and help him. It is, however, a matter of honor for each factory to take back its former workers. In case training facilities should be lacking disabled ex-servicemen can receive training at one of the military technical schools or at one of the above mentioned training centers with which the High Command has reached an agreement.

Due attention is also given to making provision for those ex-combatants who come from rural areas, and are to remain on the land. With the assent of the agricultural estate, contracts have been made with state farms all over the Reich. Disabled ex-servicemen born and bred on the land, are sent to these farms and take a course of training after which they are examined to see if they are fit to continue the work. Disabled ex-servicemen are taught on those farms to use various kinds of implements and machines which have been designed specially for disabled workers. If, however, the men prove unfit for work on the land they are trained for other rural occupations. Either they remain on the farm or are sent to other agricultural branches and receive a training in dairy work, pig breeding and similar occupations, or are employed as poultry-farmers etc.

In speaking of training for a vocation the question arises of what does training cost a disabled ex-serviceman and what is his source of income during this period of training. The disabled soldier belongs still to one of the defense services. Expenses are paid by the military authorities. From the day on which the soldier is discharged, the central relief organization is responsible for all expenses, connected with the disabled ex-serviceman's training. However, according to Paragraph 87 of the law concerning disabled soldiers' relief and pensions, he receives a temporary grant which is sufficient for his needs.

By Virtue of Law

The procedure when the ex-serviceman obtains employment is as follows: A representative of the competent Labor Exchange is present at the consultation regarding a vocation for a disabled ex-serviceman. When a man has nearly completed his training and can begin to think about starting work the education officer gets into touch with the central relief organization. He is given work which he can do well despite his disablement. Moreover, it is necessary to see to it that the disabled man gets work for which he is paid at least as much as he earned before he joined the fighting services.

If difficulties arise in procuring work for disabled ex-servicemen, a certain number of jobs in factories have to be found for them by virtue of the law concerning disabled soldiers' relief and pensions. Nor do the military authorities lose sight of disabled ex-servicemen even though they are reabsorbed in civilian occupations. The education officer keeps track of each case and is always ready to offer assistance should the interests of the disabled ex-serviceman demand this.

In this he is supported by all the above-mentioned governmental boards and trade groups, for all are unanimous in the conviction that everything must be done to enable disabled soldiers to return to civilian occupations. The education officer will always be the disabled ex-serviceman's best comrade to whom he can apply in any difficulty, knowing that he will advise and help him.

NO PARLIAMENT ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THAILAND

1942 State Budget to Be Brought in Line With New Political Situation

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 4.—The new election of deputies for the Thai parliament, scheduled to be held shortly, will not take place, according to well-informed circles here. The mandates of deputies will be extended for one year.

The State budget for 1942, which parliament adopted recently, will be changed and brought into line with the new political and economic situation. The Finance Ministry is at present dealing with this problem, which is expected to be clarified by the end of this month.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

you know," or something in the same vein, to expose his adversary's foresight or his own lack of it. In the game of chess your adversary will be kind enough to "wait," but not in that supreme international gamble in which the life and death of a great nation or the prizes of a mighty Empire are at stake, especially when it is well known that your adversaries are not overweighted with scrupulousness or the sense of humanity, as they allege to be in peacetime.

At Nagashino

In his own spectacular career Nobunaga best exemplifies his own precept. The most famous example to occur to everybody was, of course, the decisive or rather annihilating battle of Okehazama of May 19, 1560, in which he took the head of his great enemy-chief, Imagawa Yoshimoto, with a plucky little force, 3,000 strong, pitted against a mighty army of Imagawa's, estimated at 45,000, or more than 10 times as strong as Nobunaga's. Another example, perhaps less spectacular but even more significant from a strategic viewpoint, was his historic coup in the battle of Nagashino in 1575.

In this campaign Nobunaga had several "surprises" for Takeda Katsuyori, or from the latter's estimate "miscalculations." The first surprise for the Takeda forces was the new irresistible weapon used for the first time in Japanese warfare—namely, the gun discharged with firelock. More than 30 years had passed since the first arquebuse was introduced into Japan by the Portuguese Pinto, and by the time this battle was fought there was not a man in Japan who did not know what the gun was, but somehow it had not been used as a military weapon in actual combat, at least on any scale approaching that on which Nobunaga employed it for the first time in this battle. Either the gun was too expensive, or that the old tradition of Bushido had caused it to be regarded as an unseemly tool to be used in the war of samurai.

It was, however, Nobunaga's genius which had early foreseen its mighty possibilities, and so secretly kept great stores of these expensive weapons, at the same time training a regular regiment of professional gunners, picked out from among the lowest ranks of warriors known as Ashigaru. The result was that Takeda's men, though they made the doughtiest cavaliers in Japan, rightly famed for their "Takeda strategy" inherited from the unconquerable Shingen, proved no match against Nobunaga's new weapons and his new strategy. It was as great a surprise for the Takedas as the ancient fighters first met in the mounted cavaliers from the north, or the combatants in the last World War found in the bombing planes and tanks.

History Repeats

Another surprise in reserve for Katsuyori who was undoubtedly one of the bravest warriors ever born, was of a moral nature. He had underestimated Nobunaga's combative spirit, or his will to fight. This Nagashino campaign was in fact part of the old war between the two sworn enemies, Takeda and Tokugawa, and Nobunaga had been summoned by the latter to make common cause against the Takedas. So Katsuyori had doubted from the outset if Nobunaga would fight with all his heart in this war which was not properly his. To confirm the Takedas in this "wishful thought" of theirs, Nobunaga had played a stratagem. From Ushikubo to Shinshiro—a distance of only three ri (less than 10 miles)—which lay upon the road to Nagashino Nobunaga had covered at the astonishing speed of three days.

The Takedas in the pride of their valor and in the vanity of their wishful anticipations mistook Nobunaga's tardy pace for his fear and weakness, and they laughed when Nobunaga's forces at last did appear on the scene, and thought they would make short work of them. Thus they fought like the "foolhardy" fellows that they were, pitting themselves against the formidable weapons revealed for the first time in the history of warfare, till the Takedas lost most of their famous generals—an overwhelming defeat from which they never recovered till in the tragic battle of Tenmokuzan in 1582 the Takedas domain, together with their famous leader, Katsuyori, was erazed from off the face of the Japanese Empire.

History repeats itself on a larger or a smaller scale, and at the present time the world is once more witnessing the interesting but old spectacle of a martial fight as being waged between the forces of mere talent and true genius on the great expanse of East-Asian theater.

FORMER IRAQ CHIEF TO FIGHT UNTIL END

El Gailani Says He Will Oppose England—People Against Bolshevism

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 21.—The former Premier of Iraq, Rashid Ali el Gailani, who is at present staying in Berlin has for the first time given up his reserve with regard to his future attitude. In an interview, given to the publisher of the correspondence Vox Gentium, Walter Hagemann, he declared:

"England may be assured that the people of Iraq will continue to fight with all means at their disposal until liberty has been definitely assured."

After referring to the British refusal of giving Iraq complete independence as well as to the forcible occupation of Iraq and the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine all of which acts have aroused burning hatred against England among the entire Arab population, Premier Gailani continued:

"I can assure you that the movement for liberty among all Arabs has never been so strong and more passionate than it is now. Since the British have taken control of the country surprise attacks against British military camps and railway stations as well as acts of sabotage against bridges and important lines of communications, vitally necessary to the British, are constantly taking place. These attacks are not being undertaken by irregular troops as the British announcements assert but by Arab patriots belonging to the best elements of our country.

"In this fight we are lined in one front together with all the other peoples of the Near East who are suffering from British oppression. The illegal occupation of Syria and the Iran by British and Soviet troops has aroused a storm of indignation among the entire Mohammedan world proving clearly the unsatiable British lust for conquest. Today all these peoples know what they have to think of British promises.

"Bolshevism is greatly hated by the Arabs," Premier Gailani continued, "because it is an enemy to civilization and religion and since it is so different from the Arab way of thinking and feeling, its propaganda has no success whatsoever among the Arab population. On the other hand, the Bolshevist military machinery is a world danger and nobody can tell to what extent the Orient would have to suffer in case the Soviets should be victorious.

"Germany has never employed force against the Arab people, and Germany's enemies, Great Britain, the Jews and the Soviets, are also our arch enemies. Therefore, it is only a matter course for us to join sides with Germany during this conflict and to have closer political, economic and cultural relations with the Germans. The Arab people know that Greater Germany is supporting their fight for independence, wishing us complete victory.

"The same can be said," so Mr. Gailani concluded, "of our relations with Italy and Japan who have joined us in the common fight against the democracies. Japan's participation in the war is another serious blow against the Anglo-Saxon oppressors and, although I am convinced that the two Axis Powers alone would have been victorious in this war, complete victory will be attained more quickly with the help of this new and strong ally. The entire Arab world is longing for this victory because it will also be our victory."

Radio Program

Saturday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk on "The History of America and Britain's Crimes, (4) "by Akira Nakakoji.

7:30 "National Resolutions," by Saburo Nago; Japanese old style poems' recital by Takayoshi Sasaki.

8:00 News; Orchestra: "Symphony No. 3 in E flat ("Eroica")" (Beethoven Opus 55).

10.00 News; Juvenile Hour: Osaka Child Chorus' Children Song Suite.

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; 31-letter Poems' Recital by Yasuko Takemura; Organ solo by Kyosuke Ii.

1:00 Narration "Sakimorino Uta," (H. Saito) by Yasue Yamamoto.

1:30 Talk on "Strong and Healthy Labor," by Dr. Yasumi Kajiwara.

— Evening —

6:00 News for little Nation; Sumo Matches (Phonofilm); Little Nation's Hour; Song Exercise by Yeiichi Uchida.

6:30 Talk on "Development of South Agriculture," by Umizo Noma; Music.

8:00 Naniwabushi by Eiraku Shofuken; Japanese Folksongs.

9:00 News; Chamber music "Kreutzer Sonata" (Beethoven) by Hisako Tsuji (Violin) and Chieko Hara (Piano).

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

Classified Ads.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

BACHELOR requires first-class Chinese house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 463, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH wanted for family of two. Takaki, 7 Kitazawa 2-chome, Setagaya-ku. Tel. Setagaya 3419.

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply Box 462, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED baby-amah and cook-amah wanted by Japanese family of mother and baby. Good salary offered. Apply Box 436, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN family wants table amah immediately. Telephone Aoyama 36-2274, Magnus.

GENERAL office assistant by German concern wanted. Must be fluent in writing and speaking English and accurate in translation, typing, etc. Well-educated young applicants need apply with complete curriculum vitae together with references to Box 1509, Japan Times, Osaka.

WANTED by German family at Omori, cook-amah and house amah, couple or separate. Good salary. Apply Box 464, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German family a first-class, experienced house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 477, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

AMAH, experienced, 28 years old, good references, seeks position in family working for legation or embassy. Apply Box 471, Japan Times, Tokyo.

CHINESE seeks position as cook in foreign family, anywhere in Japan. Shobai Sho, c/o Taiheiyo Apartments, 132, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

JAPANESE woman with good knowledge of English seeks job in Tokyo. Good typist. Owns machine. Please apply Box 475, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE girl with full knowledge of English and some German, seeks part-time position, any capacity. Box 577, Japan Times, Yokohama.

MAN cook, speaks English, thoroughly experienced in foreign cuisine, best references. Apply Box 468, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG man, aged 23, with knowledge of English and French, seeks position anywhere. Excellent typist. Box 574, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

MEDIUM-SIZED godown with small office, or without office. Apply to Box 578, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

FULLY furnished house, foreign style, two-storied; 3 rooms, bathroom upstairs; dining room, salon, kitchen, downstairs; rent ¥100. Tatsuno, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu.

HOUSE, furnished including silver and linen, suitable for a single foreigner. Apply Yamada, 61, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

TWO-STORIED foreign style house, 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, 3 minutes to bus and tram stops. Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy, 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, central heating, servant quarters, garage. Apply Masujima's office. Tel. Ginza 57-4037.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

ALL religious services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, church, etc. No tips required.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Instruction

ENGLISH conversation as well as English composition taught by a man of wide experience, brought up and educated in America. Ishikawa, 27, Awajicho, 2-chome, Kanda-ku, near Nikolai-do.

FOREIGN gentleman, well versed in stenography, accounting and English, gives private lessons. Reasonable rates. Apply Box 579, Japan Times, Yokohama.

ITALIAN lessons given by experienced teacher either at his or pupil's home. Please apply Box 474, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PROFESSIONAL teacher with 20 years' experience, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Apply Box 473, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WELL educated Japanese woman gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Experienced. Please apply Box 461, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BRAND new gray flannel suit made of imported material for a tall man. Phone Akasaka 48-3861.

CAMERA Super Ikonta by Zeis Ikon, Tessar lens, automatic timing device, half-size photo device, with leather case and metal stand. Binoculars with leather case. Iron stove for rentan. Postage stamps and albums with stamps systematically arranged. To highest bidder. On view any afternoon. Box 472, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

DRAWING room furniture set including two sofas and one large armchair, for immediate sale, no brokers. Write Box 478, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAGNIFICENT foreign furniture, leather and ebony wood. Write to Box 476, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED 2 pairs of skiing boots, one large, the other medium size. Offers to Box 469, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO. Furnished room with breakfast in foreign house. Box 470, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculists and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

CAPITAL INCREASE WANTED FOR BANK

House Gets Bill Asking Expansion of People's Rehabilitation Bank

AIM TO AID SMALL MEN

Debenture Issue-Limit 15 Times Paid Up Capital Also Desired

A bill for the amendment of the law governing the People's Rehabilitation Bank which provides for the expansion of the bank's capital to ¥50,000,000 and the debenture issue-limit to 15 times paid-up capital was introduced for deliberation by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the House of Representatives Friday. The new bill aims at the spurring of the consolidation move among the smaller traders and industrialists.

It was last summer that the People's Rehabilitation Bank was created under the leadership of Kiroku Oguchi, member of the House of Representatives, as a semi-governmental agency to extend financial aid to those who had been or would be handicapped by the intensifying wartime economic control measures of the Government. Since that time a considerable amount of loans was advanced to traders and industrialists who narrowed their business scale or dissolved their shops and plants for wartime economic reasons.

Money Demand Mounting

Money demand for the special bank, since its inauguration last year, has been continuing to mount even with acceleration with progress of the new economic structure program. When the amendment bill passes the Houses of Peers and Representatives, the application for the bank's loans is expected to exceed the level of ¥700,000,000. Simultaneously with the projected promulgation of the amendment law, some efficient steps are understood to be taken by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to simplify the proceedings for the loans extension by the People's Rehabilitation Bank.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry submitted Friday the House of Representatives another important bill, a bill for the creation of the Vital Materials Management Corporation which will administer the matters on purchase, importation, sale or storage of designated commodities. The bill was drafted in an endeavor completely to control the production, distribution and consumption of vital materials and increase their stores, thereby to enable war economy more smoothly to function.

To Authorize President

According to the Government plan, officers of the projected corporation will include a president, vice-president, several directors, several secretaries and several trustees. The president will be authorized to order those who possess designated commodities to report necessary affairs regarding their stocks.

The Vital Materials Management Corporation will be capitalized at ¥20,000,000, the whole of which is to be supplied by the Government.

One more important bill, the Provisions Management Bill, was also introduced Friday to the House of Representatives. The bill includes the stipulations for the unified distribution control of foodstuffs by the projected Provisions Management Corporation and for the enforcement of the State investigation of rice and wheat. The Japan Rice Company, and the National Flour Milling Company, both national policy firms, will be absorbed by the projected management corporation.

GIANT OIL PROJECT OF U.S. PIPE DREAM

1,820-Mile Conduit From South To East to Relieve Shortage Is Roosevelt Fancy

The grand American project to lay a 1,820-mile pipe-line from Louisiana to New York to conduct oil to relieve the shortage in the East is proving to be nothing but a pipe dream of President Roosevelt who every now and then concocts some huge public utility enterprise to keep up his waning popularity, it is reported.

A survey of the project revealed that an insurmountable amount of obstacles lie ahead of the work. The experts who did the survey declare that even if the pipe-line were to be completed, its capacity to furnish oil would hardly approximate that of the tankers.

Stock of Oil Checked

The total stock of petroleum in America in the beginning of 1941 was 19,025 million barrels, according to a check-up made by the U.S. Institute of Petroleum Producers. It is said that this stored amount is equivalent to the national consumption of 13 years.

But in a country oozing with oil, it is rather ironic to see an oil famine in some parts of the country, especially when those parts happen to comprise the hubbub of American industry.

It is reported that the oil famine in the East is so acute that not a day passes without the dealers entertaining compunction after passing out the black gold.

N.Y. Times Favored Project

The influential New York Times, an ardent pro-Roosevelt newspaper, advocated the carrying out of its idol dream to lay a 1,820-mile oil line shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The project was to be undertaken by a joint work of 11 of the greatest oil companies in the Union. To show how jingoistic the paper is, it recommended that the 11 companies should offer the pipe-line to the Government as a gift as an expression of patriotism to the nation.

Meanwhile, while the big sheet goes on with its fuming and blasting of other things such as merit its attention, oil which before the war was gushing in the East is now thinning down to a drip.

Sub-Branches Created In Key Cities by N.Y.K. To Strengthen Sphere

With a view to cooperate more in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Thursday newly created sub-branch offices in Tsingtao (China), Palao (South Seas Mandated Islands), Saigon (French Indo-China) and Manila (Philippines). At the same time, four staff members of the N.Y.K. were appointed managers of the new sub-branch offices. Seigo Nakagawa was named manager of the office in Palao; Kensaburo Yamamoto, in Saigon; Taro Hara, in Tsingtao and Ryuichi Hamano, in Manila.

TRADERS CHEERFUL AS WAR NEWS GOOD

Successful Bombing on Sumatra and Burma Animates Buying

The bourse issue advanced steadily in the afternoon session on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Traders set out in high spirits as they got news of the bombing of Sumatra by the Japanese Naval Air Force, the attacks of strategical cities and towns in Burma by Japanese Army contingents, and the development of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference at Rio de Janeiro in disfavor of the United States.

¥134.60 in Morning

In the middle of the morning session, however, adjustment operations were conducted, causing many shares to stand still. Under such unfavorable circumstances, Tokyo Exchange moved to and fro listlessly. Nevertheless, the bourse issue was quoted at ¥134.60, the peak in the morning session.

Cautious steps taken by the bulls against aggressive selling placed Tokyo Exchange on a better stand. Affected by the firmness of Tokyo Exchange, miscellaneous shares became cheerful. On account of lack of incentive, however, the volume of trade grew smaller toward the close of the afternoon session. Prices were maintained in the long-term session.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥133.30 in the morning and at ¥133.60 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday afternoon's session were:

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	63.3	d1.5	64.4	64.6
Do. new (25)	35.8	d .6	36.1	36.1
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	153.5	d1.1	154.0	155.7
Do. new (25)	95.8	d1.5	96.1	96.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....	99.4
Do. new (37½)	89.6	....	90.0	90.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.0	....	72.9	73.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.5	d1.3	33.8	33.3
Electro-chemical (50)	....	....	60.1	60.4
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	....	....	63.3	63.5
Japan Mining (50)	64.3	d1.2	63.3	64.3
Manchuria Ind (50)	59.7	d .4	60.2	60.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.7	d .8	112.2	112.9
Do. new (37½)	95.3	d .6	96.1	96.8
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	101.8	102.1
Do. new (37½)	85.1	u .1	85.8	86.3
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	....	81.8	83.0
Do. new (25)	54.8	....	54.9	55.1
Uraga Dock (50)	....	....	133.0	87.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	....	....	102.4	102.6
Hitachi Works (50)	75.6	d .9	76.8	77.1
Steel Tube (50)	77.3	....	76.9	77.6
Third Section				
S. M. Railway (50)	....	....	....	68.0
Japan Fat (50)	63.5	u .2	....	64.0
Japan Soda (25)	....	....	31.1	31.2
Japan Oil (50)	82.2	d .5	82.8	83.3
Karafuto Oil (50)	....	....	51.6	51.7
Nichiro Fish (50)	74.5	....	75.4	75.9

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	106.05	106.05	106.05	106.05
Second 5s	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00
First 4s	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	133.4	134.1	133.4	133.6
N. Y. K., old	111.2	112.1	111.2	111.7
N. Y. K., new	95.8	96.3	95.5	95.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.1	153.5	152.7	152.7
Kanegafuchi, new	95.1	95.7	95.1	95.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	88.8	89.4	88.3	88.8
Osaka Stock, new	74.0	74.0	73.6	73.6
S. M. Railway	67.7	67.9	67.7	67.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.2	102.4	102.2	102.4
Tokyo Light	67.9	67.9	67.8	67.8
Hitachi Works	75.9	....	....	....
Japan Steel Tube	76.7	77.2	76.6	76.6
Japan Oil	82.5	....	....	....
Japan Mining	64.0	64.0	63.7	63.7
Manchuria Ind	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

IRON DEPOSITS SAID ENOUGH FOR YEARS

Commerce and Industry Finds Amount in Sphere Totals 2,900,000,000 Metric Tons

The iron deposits in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere total 2,900,000,000 metric tons, according to a survey of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. This is a conservative estimate, but enough to supply the sphere for a long time. The output of iron and steel in the sphere today which is rather small as compared with that in other economic blocs in the world such as North America and Europe is mainly due to lack of coke in the iron producing countries, and of adequate shipping facilities to carry iron ore in large quantities and at low cost from the places of production to those of manufacture, says the Chugai Shogyo.

Produced 1,250,000 Metric Tons

In 1936, Japan produced some 1,250,000 metric tons of iron ore and imported from China, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, India, and other countries about 3,780,000 metric tons, for which this country paid ¥400,042,000.

The iron ore imports in 1936 are as follows:

(Unit—metric ton)

From	
Manchoukuo	271,225
India	375,323
England	2,262
United States	584
Belgium	203
Sweden	52
Others	332,319
Total	971,068

In almost all countries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere except Japan, the production of iron and steel has been rather small in comparison with the iron and steel output in other economic blocs in the world such as North America and Europe, but this does not necessarily mean a scarcity of iron deposits in the sphere. For example, the deposits in the Philippine Islands and the Netherlands East Indies are roughly estimated at 1,000,000,000 metric tons.

F.I.C. and Malaya Rich

Equally rich in the iron resources are French Indo-China and British Malaya. The former turned out 130,000 metric tons of iron ore in 1938 and the latter, 3,145,000 metric tons in 1939. What is more, the quality of hematite mined in Malaya is excellent, and the purity is said to be as high as 65 per cent.

The main factor which has been preventing the development of the steel industry in these countries in the South Seas region which are all richly gifted with iron deposits is the difficulty in obtaining coke which is indispensable for the manufacture of iron and steel. Another important factor is lack of adequate transportation facilities to carry the ore from mines to iron foundries across the sea.

INDEPENDENCE IS SOUGHT FROM INDUSTRIAL BANK

Central Bank of Commercial And Industrial Guilds Seeks Divorce

A plan to make the Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Guilds independent from its parent organization, the Industrial Bank of Japan, will shortly be realized upon the choice of a full-time chairman of the board of directors of the bank, the Yomiuri reports.

The Government approved the establishment of the bank in November, 1936 upon condition that Toyotaro Yuki, president of the Industrial Bank of Japan of the day, should concurrently hold the chairmanship of the board of directors of the bank.

Since December of that year when the business of the above-mentioned bank was commenced successive presidents of the Industrial Bank of Japan held the post of the chairman of the board of directors concurrently. The bank being now considered by the Finance, and Commerce and Industry authorities to have grown quite full-fledged, the plan for making it independent, free from its old connection with the Industrial Bank of Japan, is being deliberated by the two ministries, and careful attention is being given by them to the selection of a right man for its first full-time chairman of the board of directors, it is reported.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 23
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,922,817
Over Issues	223,817
Deposits	628,335
Loans	447,474

Bill Clearings

January 23
(In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	447,474	141,514
Balance	24,203	33,171

Flow of Supplies to Singapore Stopped Causing Commodity Prices to Skyrocket

The loss of Malaya means to Britain the fall of the pound sterling to irrevocable depths, and to the United States the upset of President Roosevelt's Victory Program, says the Diamond, a popular economic magazine of Japan.

Now the days of Singapore are numbered with no potential naval and air forces with which to protect Britain's last stronghold on the Malay Peninsula from the savage attacks by Japanese planes.

Due to the lack of refugee boats, and housing facilities some 20,000 British civilians, who fled to Singapore from the war afflicted zones on the peninsula recently, are living in tents pitched among the hills on the island.

The stoppage of the flow of supplies into Singapore has caused commodity prices to skyrocket hourly, and now, the Pirate brand of cigarettes which was sold for five sen per package before the outbreak of the war, costs 70 sen. During the past month, the price of a bottle of milk soared from 25 sen to 80 sen, according to reports reaching here of late from the Malay front.

The acute shortage of foodstuffs and general commodities in Singapore is being precipitated by the so-called "Scorched Earth" tactics the retreating British forces are taking to stem the onrush of the Japanese Army. British troopers are destroying bridges, burning cities and towns along the trunk road leading to Singapore and felling rubber trees in great haste.

The tactics, however, are having little or no effect on the onrushing Japanese, because there is plenty of food to feed the Japanese Army, and plenty of timber to repair the broken bridges.

Once the generals of the Soviet Army succeeded in driving Napoleon and his armies back from Moscow, with irrevocable losses by dint of "scorched earth" tactics, but if the French soldiers could have overcome the freezing temperature of Moscow, and the shortage of food, that tragic retreat from Moscow famous in history would have never occurred.

Now there is not the least resemblance between the climates of Singapore and Moscow. Beside, the supply lines of the Japanese Army are secure, and long. It is evident, therefore, that those tactics would never succeed against the Japanese Army in Malaya.

According to the latest reports reaching here from the Malay front, nearly 20,000,000 rubber trees were destroyed in the fire set by the retreating British soldiers. Considering the vast area of rubber plantations on the peninsula totaling 3,206,000 acres, the loss of 20,000,000 rubber trees will not seriously affect the rubber industry there.

At any rate, the loss of Malaya will deal a fatal blow to Britain not only strategically, but economically, and at the same time, hamper to a major extent, the progress of President Roosevelt's Victory Program, concludes the Diamond.

YAGYU FIRST VOICED EXPANSION TO SOUTH

Late Financier Advocated Policy 30 Years Ago, Established Initial Bank

While the fall of Singapore before the spearhead of the Imperial Forces is reported imminent, financial circles in Japan are today recalling the diligent efforts exerted by a pioneer Japanese, who about 30 years ago first advocated the southward expansion of immigrants to that southern tip island in the Malay Peninsula.

The man, who desperately pleaded with the Government then but in vain was Kazuyoshi Yagyu, claimed to have been a scion of Yagyu Tajima, reputed to have been the best fencing expert during the Tokugawa era of 1624 to 1867.

The late Mr. Yagyu is acclaimed as being one of the earliest settlers of Singapore for he established the first Japanese bank there while president of the Bank of Taiwan.

Rejected His Suggestions

According to Tadashi Nakajima, chief of the Osaka branch of the Bank of Taiwan, who was closely connected with Mr. Yagyu's far vision of a southward expansion, he declared that the late financier was intensely interested in the growth of Japanese emigration to Singapore for he perceived a great future for them in view of the prospective business outlook there. In order to push his idea, Mr. Yagyu propounded the proposition to the Government but the majority of the officials then in power rejected his suggestions as being "wild dreams."

It was in 1912 about 10 years after his assumption of the presidency of the Bank of Taiwan that Mr. Yagyu saw the influx of Japanese immigrants pouring into Singapore. This offered him the opportunity to open up their trade activities and in that same year, the Singapore branch of the Bank of Taiwan was established, thus, fulfilling his dream.

From its inception, the new bank satisfied the Japanese residents so much that it greatly facilitated their business and it is said that Mr. Yagyu did not spare any effort to help Japanese businessmen to expand their lines of trade. Among those indebted to the financier, is Koichiro Ishihara, today a business magnate in the business circles of Japan and Singapore for he is the president of the Ishihara Industrial Company.

Mr. Yagyu was the President of the Bank of Taiwan for 15 years from 1901 and the stable foundation of the bank today is said to be largely due to his skillful management.

Mr. Nakajima in recalling the late financier's activities stated:

Pays His Tribute

"I believe the people of this country should begin to appreciate Mr. Yagyu's services for he early advocated the southward movement of the nation. I remember he suggested various policies to the Government but most of his ideas were not realized as the officials thought they were too big. In any event, he opened the first Japanese bank at Singapore and it did a great deal toward expanding Japanese emigrants to that region.

"He was a great businessman but he preferred to see national growth instead of monetary gains. He was kind to everyone and never failed to extend a helping hand to promising traders and industrialists, among whom I may perhaps be allowed to give the name of Mr. Ishihara, of the Ishihara Industrial Company. Incidentally through this benevolent gesture, Mr. Ishihara has made a name for himself in industrial circles and he is one of the pioneers who have paved the way for the southern expansion of the Japanese."

New Financial Agreement

A new financial agreement between France and Spain was duly signed by the Spanish Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador to Spain at Madrid on January 21, according to a report received at Shanghai from Madrid, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

The negotiation had been going on for the past several months.

HIGH-CLASS TEXTILES ADVISED FOR JAPAN

On Other Hand China Advocated to Turn Out Lower-Class Goods

Saying that the responsibility of Japan's spinning industry has greatly increased with the successful development of operations in the southwestern Pacific, the largest cotton textile consuming area of the world, Kushio Imamura, adviser to the Dai-Nippon Spinning Company, proposed that the manufacture of lower-class cotton textiles should be entrusted to Japanese industrialists in China and the spindles and looms in Japan chiefly allotted for the production of higher-class goods.

The proposal was made in his article entitled "The War of Greater East Asia and Japan's Spinning Industry," which appeared on the January 21 issue of the Diamond. Among the East Asiatic fellow countries, points out Mr. Imamura, British India can meet its own demand for cotton textiles, but other countries depend on foreign supply.

Gist of Article Follows

The substance of Mr. Imamura's article is as follows:

"Hitherto the United States and the British Empire had made efforts to minimize the shipment from other countries to their dominions in East Asia and for this purpose, import restrictions or import quota systems were enforced in the Philippines, Australia, Malaya, Burma and India. Now that the war theater has extended to these regions and the supply from Britain and America has ceased, Japan is the only country which can afford these regions with cotton textiles.

"According to official trade returns for 1937, cotton goods imported by the co-prosperity countries aggregated about 2,800,000,000 square yards, about 800,000,000 square yards of which were supplied by Manchoukuo, China and Hongkong, about 1,400,000,000 square yards by Japan and the remaining about 520,000,000 by non-co-prosperity sphere countries. As a result of the onset of the war over the Pacific, Japan has been faced with a new problem of how to cover the shortage which is developing in the southern regions owing to the suspension of European supply.

Japan's Output High

"Japan's production of cotton textiles averages about 4,200,000,000 square yards a year, but spinning factories, if operated at a full capacity, are understood to turn out an additional 1,400,000,000 square yards. There is no fear as to the establishment of an autarchic structure for the supply of cotton textiles.

"The total spindles in the co-prosperity sphere are estimated at about 18,825,000, of which Japan accounts for about 13,976,4000; Manchoukuo for about 481,000; China for about 4,217,000; Thai and for about 15,000; French Indo-China for 94,000; the N.E.I. for 15,000; and the Philippines for 27,000.

"China, favored with low labor wages, is the suitable seat for the spinning industry. For this reason, Japanese industrialists should transfer large number of spindles to the continent in order to manufacture low-priced goods, while equipments in Japan should be operated chiefly for the production of high-class goods."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.6	— 1.20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.5	— .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	95.4	— 1.10
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.60	— .02
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	106.05	Same

TOKYO-YOKOHAMA RAIL TO ABSORB KEIHIN LINE

Odawara Express Also Taken Over in Move to Improve Traffic

With the object of improving the electric railway traffic system in the capital, the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Company decided to absorb the Keihin Electric Railway and the Odawara Express Electric Railway companies and an agreement to this effect was reached Friday among these railway firms.

It is reported that the merger contract will be signed soon after the plan is endorsed at the forthcoming extraordinary general meetings of shareholders of the three companies. The Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Company expects that the plan will be realized on May 1.

At present the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway is capitalized at ¥72,500,000, the Odawara Express Electric Railway at ¥87,800,000, and the Keihin Electric Railway at ¥30,000,000. As a result of the amalgamation move, the capital of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway will be boosted to ¥204,800,000, ¥137,273,225,000 paid up and renamed as the Tokyo Express Electric Railway Company.

Employes and all equipments of the Keihin Electric Railway and the Odawara Express Electric Railway companies will be transferred to the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Company. The amalgamation was planned in accordance with the Land Transportation Enterprise Adjustment Ordinance.

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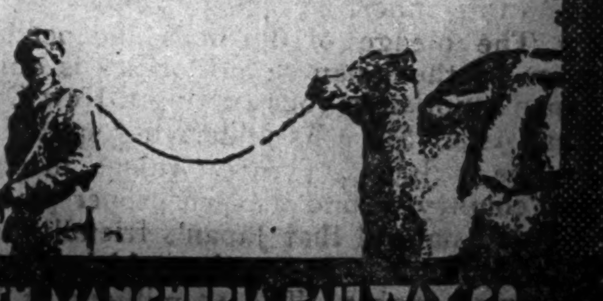
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1942

The Burma Campaign

A military development of first importance was revealed on Thursday when the Imperial Headquarters, in a communique, announced the advance of Japanese Forces into Burma. It transpires that the Japanese operations which opened in that territory just about one month ago have remained behind the veil of military secrecy drawn across the whole scene of action which now promises to unfold with striking sequence.

The accounts given from official and other quarters of the opening phase of the Burmese campaign are still far from sufficient to give us any adequate picture. But it may be gathered that a portion of the Japanese Forces which landed at Kula on December 8 forthwith directed their way to Victoria Point. That these units were headed eventually for Burma was not difficult to surmise. But after they captured Victoria Point on December 14, nothing had been reported of their movement.

The course that these Japanese contingents set out to follow and the conditions under which they progressed while the whole world remained practically ignorant of their movement, make a tale worthy of comparison with any feat in the war annals of the world, not even barring the crossing of the Alps by Hannibal's troops. For the Japanese, advancing northward, had to traverse through a sea of jungle extending over a distance of 100 miles. For the most part they journeyed only by the single footpath running through the wooded area and for some part through jungles without even traces of human feet. They plodded on through swamps where sometimes they sank up to the neck. They had sometimes to cut down trees to open up a barely negotiable passage, always struggling in the heat of the tropic sun and wading through muddy waters infested by pestilence.

The journey under such trying and exhausting conditions continued for one full month. On December 4 the Japanese vanguard reached a point close to the Burmese border. At that point they took a number of boats and sailed northward. On December 15 they seem to have emerged from the wooded area and at once proceeded to open operations on the town of Kaumeida, which was taken with little argument. Two days later the Japanese took possession of Tavoy, some 15 miles to the northeast of the above mentioned town. As we go to press, we learn that the vanguard of the Japanese Forces are within only 40 miles of the town of Moulmein.

It is almost certain that Moulmein is the immediate objective of the Japanese operations in Burma. Moulmein, the third largest town in Burma, is only 100 miles by air and 160 miles by land from Rangoon. Based at this point, the Japanese will be within easy striking distance of the Burmese capital. The airfield there has already been made the target of aerial bombardment by Japanese warplanes to prepare the way for the land troops pushing northward from the border area.

It is highly significant to note at this juncture that Premier General Tojo, speaking in the Diet on the opening day of its session, stated that the Japanese Government was ready to recognize the independence of Burma and the Philippines if they would cooperate with Japan in her endeavors to construct a New Order in Greater East Asia. It should be further noted that on Thursday the commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces issued a proclamation setting forth the aim of the Japanese campaign in Burma. This proclamation given in both the Burmese and Indian languages was addressed to the entire population of Burma, who were asked to cooperate with the Japanese since they had advanced into the country with the object of giving to its people freedom from British rule.

The Japanese expedition into Burma is, needless to say, to be explained by the strategic necessity of closing up the only channel for war supplies to Chungking. The Burma Road of international fame, running from Rangoon to the Chinese border and thence to Kunming and finally to Chungking, has for some months been the vital supply route for Chungking. Through this road steady streams of war supplies from America and Britain have been flowing to support the tottering Chungking regime. Japan's China campaign might be prolonged for some length of time unless traffic on this important artery is cut.

The pledge of Burma's independence explicitly given by the Japanese authorities is quite in line with Japan's motive in constructing a New Order in Greater East Asia. Since its underlying spirit is, as expressed by one of Japan's greatest rulers, to enable each race and country to find its own proper place in the world, it is but natural that Japan's friendly hands should be extended to help any nation which has been denied its legitimate rights. The 15 millions of Burma, first as part of India and next as a separate political unit, have been the objects of ruthless and continual political and economic exploitation for centuries.

Offered in such a spirit and from such a motive, there is hardly any doubt but that Japan's friendly offer will be accepted with wholehearted appreciation by the people to whom it was addressed. In this connection it is of importance to note, from one of the reports just released that the present Japanese expedition in Burma is being helped by both the Thai forces and a section of the Burmese population. Here must be seen the first sign of that cooperative spirit and effort which should be the basis of the edifice of peace and justice proposed for Greater East Asia. While the Philippine campaign has not yet come to an end, and the Burma campaign has just opened, it is indeed encouraging to see evidence already of that inter-racial partnership without which no complete construction can be feasible, in the full sense of the term, be it in the West or in the East.

GERMANY PAYS MUCH ATTENTION ON RETURN OF DISABLED SOLDIERS

Relief Work Well Organized to Offer Assistance for Ex-Servicemen to Resume Civilian Occupations

By COLONEL HARRY NAVROVSKY
German High Command

The law of August 26, 1938, concerning disabled soldiers' relief and pensions, forms the basis for the reintegration of disabled soldiers in civilian occupations. According to Paragraph 83 of the law a soldier is "disabled" who receives an injury as the result of which he is incapacitated for an indefinite period. If the disabled ex-serviceman is able to work he will be given a suitable job. If, however, the nature of his disablement prevents him from continuing his training or from resuming his old occupation or even from taking up some other suitable work, he can be trained for a new vocation altogether, which will make him financially independent.

Moreover, the above law is based on a new conception of relief for the disabled which is no longer the right to a pension but the "right to work." Germany is determined to reabsorb as far as possible, in vocational life all those ex-servicemen who are discharged from the armed forces as disabled but fit for civilian work.

Relief centers are to be found at all large garrisons. The men work in collaboration with competent authorities whose duty it is to see to it that disabled ex-servicemen are given work in their old civilian occupations or are trained for new vocations speedily and as smoothly as possible. What preparations are being made in this direction and what measures have to be taken by the education officer of the relief-service?

Training for Occupation

A consultation always precedes training for an occupation and the following rules are applicable here. Firstly, if possible, the disabled ex-serviceman is to return to his old occupation and, wherever feasible, to his old job. Secondly, if he is not fit to return to his old occupation, the disabled ex-serviceman should be trained for a similar occupation so as to make further use of his knowledge. Thirdly, training for an entirely new vocation should be permitted only in exceptional cases. Before training begins, the candidate has to undergo a thorough examination to see if he is both physically and mentally fit for a new occupation.

The following points concerning the various occupational groups should be noted: The last 20 years have shown that farmers, owning land of their own, and independent artisans and tradesmen can do excellent work in their old occupations even if badly disabled for instance, having lost an arm or a leg. In such cases a change of occupation is undesirable and should be avoided. Workmen who are not independent and manual workers have a better chance of finding employment in large factories where working processes are more varied than in small factories.

This fact should not be overlooked when guiding men in the choice of a vocation. The majority of the white-collar workers will stick to their old occupations and professions. Instruction on commercial subjects and office work should be limited as far as possible to disabled ex-servicemen who have already been engaged in such work. The education officer is expected to make use of these directions when giving advice to ex-servicemen in his district.

No Consultation Necessary

Vocational training begins in the hospital. The education officer is expected to visit the sick and wounded belonging to his district who will probably be discharged as unfit for military service. No time should be lost in visiting the men. Everything must be arranged as quickly as possible so that men can start training for their new work already during the period of convalescence.

After the first conversation with the disabled ex-serviceman in which the education officer gains an idea of the patient's former occupation and his present wishes, he has a consultation with the senior medical officer on the kind of employment suited to the man's disablement and on the measures to be taken. If, on being discharged, the ex-serviceman can resume his old occupation no consultation is necessary. The education officer simply sends the man to the labor exchange where employment is found for him. If during the consultation, however, a course of training in the ex-serviceman's old occupation or training in a new branch of work altogether is found necessary, the education officer has to inform the medical officer and representatives of the central relief organization and in certain cases representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Handicrafts or other experts such as the Vocational Guidance Committee.

Representatives Consult

If necessary, representatives of the German Labor Front, the War Victims Relief Organization or the Reich Union of Ex-Soldiers are called upon to take part in the consultation. This committee carefully investigates the personal and financial circumstances of the disabled ex-servicemen and, while giving due consideration to labor conditions in general, decides what measures should be taken to give the men suitable work.

In the majority of cases disabled ex-servicemen can, after a course of training, return to their old jobs. Back again in their familiar environment and surrounded by old comrades, the men soon get rid of their complexes and with some practice quickly learn to replace lost functions by new manipulations. Moreover, in large factories there are always experts at hand who are only too glad to assist disabled ex-servicemen in every way by training them in the use of tools and machines which have been adapted to their particular needs. In this way the chances of obtaining work in these factories are certainly favorable.

If, however, the ex-serviceman cannot return to his old job, every effort should be made to obtain work for him in a similar occupation, so that he can turn his former experience to good account. Training for an entirely new occupation is a measure only to be taken when all others fail. According to the directions given to the education officer, disabled ex-servicemen in this case must undergo a thorough investigation to see whether they are physically and mentally fit for the proposed new vocation.

High Command Assists

When a man undergoes a course of training the German High Command takes advantage of the readiness of governmental departments, of trade groups, of industry and agriculture to assist ex-servicemen in choosing occupations suited to their physical and mental conditions, and has in addition collected memoranda on this subject. Moreover, agreements on courses of training are reached with labor exchanges, welfare centers, the German Labor Front, health insurance services, factories, guilds, vocational, commercial and technical schools and farms.

As soon as the senior medical officer attached to the garrison hospital decides that the disabled ex-serviceman can begin training, the latter is sent to the training center which has been selected as best suited to his requirements. It is immaterial whether he has already been discharged or not, for in any case it would be a mistake for a man to put off training until he has been discharged. It is, moreover, desirable, for the ex-serviceman to take his course of training in his native district, and sometimes it has been found advisable to remove him to a garrison hospital near his home.

In such a case the education officer has to inform the education officer of the new district as to the patient's condition and the results of the consultation regarding his vocational training. The education officer in the new district has at once to make arrangements for the reception of the disabled ex-soldier so that his further treatment and training will proceed smoothly. In the case of disabled ex-servicemen who have already been discharged, the Central Relief Organization assumes the responsibility of further training. Nevertheless, it is still the education officer's duty to keep himself informed of the men's well being and to take action if things do not work according to plan.

Special Regulations

In regard to the benefits disabled ex-servicemen gain during training let us here consider first of all the cases of numerous students. The Minister of Education issued special regulations in which provision has been made for the admission of combatants, particularly disabled ex-servicemen, to universities and technical colleges where they may prepare for examinations. Moreover, ex-servicemen are granted financial assistance and other facilities during their period of study. These facilities are to enable disabled ex-servicemen to complete their university course without having to worry about ways and means.

Moreover, in order to render further assistance to disabled soldiers in pursuing their studies the Minister of Education, in agreement with the High Command, has agreed that the principals of vocational and vocational-technical schools should keep in touch with education officers for the purpose of seeing to it that these schools and their facilities are at the disposal of those responsible for the training of disabled soldiers. In addition, the Reich students' organization has declared its readiness to render every possible assistance to disabled ex-servicemen.

Receives Similar Care

Disabled soldiers, who in civilian life were skilled workmen, receive similar care and attention. The skilled workman, who is trained for his old occupation and the disabled ex-serviceman who will have to change his vocation, receive the necessary instruction at one of the training centers of the Chamber of Handicrafts of the German Labor Front or at some industrial works with which agreements to this effect have been reached by the army corps district command. Dis-

(Continued on Page 4)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Talent and Genius

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

It is related of Oda Nobunaga that he once inquired of his entourage as to how Nobutada, his eldest son, was getting on, when one Naito assured him that the young gentleman was enjoying a first-rate reputation for sagacity at home and abroad.

"What do you mean by a first-rate reputation for sagacity?" demanded Nobunaga incredulously. "Give me some examples of his latest sagacity, please."

"For instance," Naito stated, "when a visitor of distinction waited upon his Lordship, and it was talked about among his retainers that his Lordship would probably give him such and such a gift, say, a horse, a sword, a suit of clothes, or the like, it generally turned out to be exactly the same as they had thought. He always acts in a right and proper manner, anticipating what is in the minds of his best advisers. It just gives an idea of how sagacious he is."

"Do you call such conduct sagacious?" Nobunaga exclaimed, withering contempt in every syllable. "I should call such acts as you have described those of a downright fool. If what you have said about my son is true, I am afraid he is not the sort likely to become my worthy successor. A great warrior or a leader of men must have within himself a depth of thought which is beyond the power of commonplace men to gauge. In the examples you mention it will be no sign of sagacity to give the kind of presents expected by one's retainers or their recipients. It is when the visitor receives a horse when he expects a suit of clothes or a very generous gift, say, a large purse of gold when nothing at all is expected—such will be a real mark of cleverness on the giver's part. It is an act of unexpected generosity that stamps a really wise captain, one worthy to be lord of a great realm.

"Now, the same rule holds good in the strategy of actual battle. When the enemy expects the attack by a great army and you attack them with a great army, where will be your advantage over them? It is when they expected such an attack and you left them alone, then you might be said to have won the day, that is, by making them earn their fatigue for their pains. You will never gain victory in war if you only attack when and where it is fully expected. It is generally true that a man who habitually gives out the impression of being smart is not at heart a smart man, nor is he a discreet man who is universally acknowledged as such. A great warrior must be so clever that men of mediocre intelligence cannot see how clever he really is—such is the stuff the great military leader is made of."

In Real War

Nobutada's career, after his father's death, fully justified the melancholy prophecy of Nobunaga. He piled one blunder upon another, being soft where he should have been firm, headstrong and arrogant where he should have submitted, and so made a miserable end, at last falling across the swords of his own men.

Between the two characters, father and son, there was the difference of talent and genius—the old distinction that defines victory and defeat, success and failure. It is ever the question of the presence or absence of that quality of imagination, or the ability, to feel what the other fellow would feel if he was in your shoes and vice versa. In one word, it is the matter of brains—the brains which enable one to know the weakness and strength of your adversaries as well as your own and act accordingly. This is the quality quite opposite to what Nobunaga calls "apparent cleverness," but is the essence of real deep sagacity which often has an appearance of being otherwise. This quality, or its absence, is well illustrated in the game of chess or "Go," as played by weaker and stronger hands.

At such a contest you will often hear the weaker fellow crying, "Wait a moment—I meant to make that move,

(Continued on Page 4)

South American Countries Reluctant on U.S. Views

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM.—London and Washington do not expect that a complete agreement will be reached at the Pan-American conference in Rio de Janeiro, the correspondent of Svenska Dagbladet reported recently. The most favorable result that can be hoped for is that all Latin American countries with the exception of the Argentine and perhaps of Chile will break off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. In that case an end could be put to the propaganda activities of the Axis Powers and to their transmission of news from and to the South American countries.

An open participation in the war by those countries, which so far have remained neutral, is thought politically impossible. Much attention has been given in London to the declarations of the Argentine Vice-President Ramon S. Castillo who has stressed the neutrality of his country, and it is also recalled that the Argentine Foreign Minister Ruiz Quinazu had formerly been Ambassador to Rome and is considered a fervent admirer of Premier Mussolini.

Chile's attitude is influenced by its fear of Japan. The Chilean coast is long and difficult to defend. It is also stated that Peru and Paraguay wished to make an anodyne declaration in order to induce the Argentine to subscribe to it. Brazil and Uruguay are expected to promote more energetic measures, however, such as advocated by the United States, because the United States has just concluded a lease-lend treaty with Uruguay and has promised war material to the army and navy of that country. London expects the Rio conference to last about a week.

CULTURAL HISTORY OF JAPAN MARKED BY BUDDHIST INFLUENCE

Ecclesiastical Power Great in Every Phase in Life Of People, in Art, Literature and Stage

By a Special Contributor

The influence of Buddhism in Japan may be broadly classified into two categories, namely, its role in the political history of Japan and its role in the cultural life of the people. In both spheres we find Buddhism making deep inroads into almost every phase of their life, from the very early periods of Japanese history when Buddhism was first introduced into this country until today we find that its influences are to be felt great.

The connection between Buddhism and the political history of Japan is very close. Soon after the introduction of Buddhism, we find that as early as in the eighth century A.D., efforts were being made by the Buddhist clergy and other religious leaders to gain ecclesiastical control over the affairs of the State.

The Fujiwara regime was essentially religious. This religious character of the regime was one important cause of its long duration. How much power the clergy wielded then, can be understood from the fact that in the struggle between the houses of Taira and Minamoto, the hostility of the clergy to the house of Taira was in a large measure instrumental for its collapse.

Twofold Object

In the Kamakura period, when Japanese institutions underwent a radical change, Buddhism assumed new forms, all permanent and influential, thus attaining a twofold object; it continued to exercise ecclesiastical powers over State affairs, and it continued to hold sway over the religious minds of the people by showing that it was in sympathy with the tendencies of the times. In the troublous times of the Ashikaga Shogunate Buddhism supplied what was wanted not only in political advice, but in art and culture as well.

Later, in the Tokugawa Shogunate we find Buddhism getting official support and stimulus from the State. The first Shogun Iyeyasu set an example in the study of literature and reverence for the Buddhist faith, an example which lasted for generations after his death. The Buddhist priesthood continued to exercise ecclesiastical power over political as well as Court affairs. In the Cabinet of the Shogun, all the political affairs were managed by the "Archbishop" Tenkai and two other Buddhist priests, Konjuin Soden and Shinruin Bonshun, and a few others. Soden came to be in charge of correspondence with the governments of Siam, Annam etc.

For a time, the support of Buddhism was encouraged through the strengthening of temple establishments and functions, and extending the responsibilities of the priesthood. The establishment of "Terakoya" or temple schools was largely encouraged. The Daimyo encouraged by the example set by the Shogun, also established schools for the benefit of their own families and the descendants of their samurai. Priests were employed to translate and increase the Chinese and Japanese books. Scholars were patronized. The Buddhist monasteries continued to be the great centers of learning and of good works.

Book Publication Encouraged

The traditions of Iyeyasu were continued by the fourth Shogun Iyetsuna who reigned from 1642 to 1680. It became the fashion of the time for youths of samurai families to study at some Buddhist temple as religious assistants or novices. Iyetsuna was followed by his son Tsunayoshi who also encouraged the publication of important books and the extension of temples and shrines. And all the time the policy of the Shoguns was copied by the Court nobles, from whom the Daimyo copied it, the Daimyo transmitting it in turn to the lesser officials and their retainers. The result was that practically the entire population was influenced.

Buddhist influences in the cultural life of the Japanese, are even more marked than those in their political history. Practically every branch of their cultural and artistic life shows Buddhism. From and about Buddhism developed drama, poetical composition, fiction, philosophy and later, the science of history. Buddhistic art left its mark on nearly every work of handicraft. In fact the debt of art in Japan to Buddhism is indeed very great.

Painting, sculpture, architecture, as well as engraving, printing and even writing all came in connection with Buddhism. The first manifestations of Japanese art in pictures, statues or buildings, in fact in all branches, are definitely religious, although some suggestions have been made that they came to Japan as products of Chinese civilization rather than with Buddhism.

Kabuki and Noh

The "Kabuki" and the "Noh" dramas which are the cream of the Japanese stage today, both had their origin in Buddhistic inspiration. Religious dances were often held at the Izumo Shrine, performed for the entertainment of the worshippers. One of these dancers was a girl named Izumo-no-Okuni, who was born in the late 16th century. Early in the 17th century Okuni came to Kyoto and began to perform some of her religious dances on a public street or on the dried-up river bed of the capital. One of her first performances was a "Buddhist Invocation Dance" danced to the tune of Buddhist prayers. This dance had been invented by a Buddhist priest named St. Kuya. The dance soon received popular approval.

Okuni's fame spread rapidly from town to town. Since the general public of these days did not have access to the pleasures enjoyed by the Nobility and the Samurai, they thronged to see the open air dances that Okuni was offering for their entertainment and spiritual benefit. Clad in a sober black Buddhist robe over a gorgeously elaborate kimono, Okuni danced and recited Buddha's name "Namomitabhaya" in sanskrit. Her great beauty and excellent dancing attracted a wide following and she soon had the patronage of several feudal lords.

Best Dramatic Arts

From these dances Okuni proceeded to add more romantic and secular types of them, first to the tune used in the "Noh" type of play and later to the tune of more popular ballads. Soon she was very popular all over the capital and she cleverly blended traditional drama, popular ballads and other elements into a whole, and in this way created a Kabuki play in which young and pretty dancers participated. Today the Kabuki drama is considered the best that there is in Japanese dramatic arts.

The "Noh" drama took its origin in the sacred dances and mimes of old Japan. They first appeared in the Kamakura period during the Hojo Shogunate and were probably the work of priests. It is an evolution from the "Kagura," a pantomimic dance. When spoken dialogue was added to the Kagura dance and music, the Noh drama was born. The brevity and quietness of the Noh drama, the simple but significant plots, the chanting in subdued voices and the calm and grave music are due in a large measure to the Zen sect of Buddhism.

These Noh dramas were heroic and they represented the Samurai spirit of "Bushido." As portrayals of noble character, they were inspiring, full of vengeance, of bravery and of magnanimity; they never failed to appeal to the warrior spirit of the upper classes

Art Rudimentary

The beginnings of the "Puppet" play are traceable to "Kugutsushi," hunters, who took up puppet playing as a vocation. Their art was very rudimentary. When the Buddhist sect of "Jodo" was founded most of the Kugutsushi became its propagandists, using their art to popularize their religious work. Some of these traveling players used a miniature stage or platform suspended from their necks by means of strings. A puppet was played on this tiny stage for representing the history of some popular temple that the devotees much resorted to, or the origin of some Buddhist divinity. Later this puppet show was combined with the recital of "Sekkyo," or musical renderings of Buddhist narratives and thus came into increased popularity.

Another of the great cultural influences which arrived with Buddhism and which today is one of the greatest cultural pleasures indulged in by Japanese of all classes, was the "Tea Ceremony." This ceremony, which so largely reflects the cultural refinement of modern Japanese, was invented by Eisai, a native of Bitchu Province, who lived in the 12th century. Tea, however, seems to have been introduced by Kobo Daishi, although the credit of making it fashionable goes to Eisai. These tea ceremonies originally had a religious object. Tea kept the mind alert and wakeful for midnight devotion and was therefore drunk as an accompaniment to Buddhist services.

In course of time the ceremonial became more secular and during many centuries had a strong fascination for the upper classes who regarded its complicated etiquette as a test of the manners, tastes and temper of a gentleman. What great popularity the tea ceremony enjoyed can be seen from the fact that in 1589, Hideyoshi ordered the authorities of Kyoto, Nara and Osaka to give notice of a great Tea Ceremony to be given for 10 days in October in the pine grooves of the Kitano temple in Kyoto.

Two Great Men

In the field of literature and writing, we find two great men, who were influenced by Buddhist teachings, Basho the poet and Chikamatsu the playwright; and at least Basho's whole outlook on life shows how profoundly he was influenced by Buddhism.

The greatest "Haiku' (17 syllable poem) poet Japan has ever produced. Basho was a genuine convert to "Zen" Buddhism, a mystic of that sect to the tip of his fingers. Basho was born at a time of continuous civil wars in the middle ages of Japan. People of his time were led to think of life as being uncertain and impermanent. Because of this feeling many sought relief in Buddhist philosophy and, renouncing earthly life, went to seek peace and tranquility, wandering from place to place, living in and with nature. Basho was one of them and he sought solace in Zen Buddhism.

Zen has no scriptures, a Zen teacher reads no sutras, performs no ceremonies, worships no images and he instructs the pupil only by hints and indications. The master and pupil must find their own places by their own efforts in the spiritual universe. This description gives a clue to the very nature of "Haiku" whose exponent was Basho. The esthetic appreciation of nature and the Universal gave Basho his significance both as man and as poet. In the influence of Zen teachings and Buddhist doctrine, Basho was able to find that "Sweet are the uses of adversity".

Under Influence of Buddhism

Chikamatsu Monzaemon, whose genius in popularizing the puppet drama and adding fresh glory to the repertory of Kabuki, has given Japan some of its most enduring and characteristic arts, seems to have come under the influence of Buddhism early in life. Following the custom prevalent at his time among youths of Samurai families, of pursuing studies at the institutions that then existed—in those days mainly Buddhist establishments and monasteries, Chikamatsu left his home probably before he was 19, to study as a Buddhist acolyte. Chikamatsu assumedly took his name after the years he spent in studies at some temple, his real name having been Nobumori Sugimori. His place of study might have been the Kinsho-in temple attached to the famous Mildera monastery of Mii in Omi Province, because the name Chikamatsu is derived from the same characters as those of the Kinsho-in temple.

The arts and culture of Japan during the Nara, Fujiwara and Kamakura periods were almost entirely inspired by and began with Buddhism. Out of it was born landscape gardening as a unique art; bells of unmatching shape and tone were molded; musical instruments came into being; the arts of Tea Ceremony and Flower Arrangement flourished; and later, the Kabuki and Noh dramas were invented.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

IZUMI-YA SOMEMONOTEN (Izumi-ya Dyehouse) 1911

By MOKUTARO KINOSHITA

Part II

"No one can understand what's in my mind," he cries. "I may be your son, Mother, but we are entirely different beings now—we can no longer look at things in the same light." In the end his father advises him, with tears in his eyes, to give himself up manfully to the authorities; but when Koichi says in a low voice that he had been foiled in a grave attempt at conspiracy in Tokyo, the color vanishes from his father's face, and he plunges out into the adjoining yard, as if a sudden stroke of madness has seized him, shouting: "Are you in your right sense? Put your head on the ground, like this, and apologize to the authorities and to your forefathers!" O-tose is helpless and nervous with fear. O-ken, being O-ken, goes up to Koichi, lays her hands on his arms, and says: "Ko-san, I am so sorry. Please forgive me. It was all my fault."

Koichi shakes himself loose. Then, with the same firm steps and the same strangely resolute manner in which he entered the room, he leaves the house, passing under the curtained screen and out of their lives. O-tose and O-sono, filled with dread, hurry after him; while Tokubei and Seiyemon silently re-enter the house from the adjoining yard. O-ken meanwhile is lost in deep thought. Presently she covers her face with her hands and drops forward to the matted floor. A long pause. A solemn silence

Without Knowing Tragedy

O-sai revisits the house on her way back from her errand. Unaware that a tragic scene had been enacted here during her brief absence, she begins to talk in her usual cheerful manner, gossiping about some comical incident she has witnessed at the place she visited, and asking O-ken insistently to sing again. O-ken can do naught but yield, and she begins abstractedly to tune up her samisen. Suddenly the voice of someone weeping comes drifting in from the rear. O-ken stops playing. Unable to control herself she, too, begins to cry, covering her face with her sleeves.

From the distance there comes again the sound of a steam-whistle, as if to echo Koichi's last farewell.

* * *

Izumi-ya Somemonoten is a realistic drama. It is not, however, a so-called problem play. Although it has sought to dramatize the story told in the synopsis, its significance is not based upon any given incident, nor is it designed to solve any problem. The incident, for example, in which Koichi is involved as the central character, merely furnishes the skeleton of the play. Its true import is found in the flesh that surrounds it.

Koichi, admittedly, is represented as the hero, at least in outward form. But the action in which he participates is confined within merely one-third—the end—of the play. It is O-ken who takes the principal part. This character, moreover, is throughout a human and sympathetic one; and the sentiment of the unfolding drama which centers about her extends over the whole length of the play. Conversely, it is as a humanistic dramatization of life that this play merits distinction.

Traditional Yedo Taste

When interpreted in this sense, O-ken becomes the most important character. The sentiment thus projected has a peculiarly popular appeal—in other words, the traditional Yedo taste. It is fostered by a constant interplay of moods. The emotions aroused by a snowy winter night; by the settled feeling that pervades over an old-established, slightly antedated, provincial tradesman's shop; by the traditional temperament, somewhat high-spirited, of old-fashioned people—these, with that brooding sense of restlessness and anxiety which is made to dominate the play as it progresses, are the warp and woof, the flesh and blood, of the drama.

This preoccupation with moods, moreover, is drawn with a precise technical skill. Every bit of realism is minutely treated—every movement, however trivial; every breath behind each word. The setting, the dialogue, the proper poses affected by characters entering or leaving the stage, the sounds that are heard from far and near—all are delicately and exquisitely reproduced effects of realism. They attest, at the same time, the extraordinary skill of the author in depicting the subtle nuances of human action and emotions.

* * *

Mokutaro Kinoshita is the nom de plume of Masao Ota, Doctor of Medicine and a professor of the Tohoku Imperial University at Sendai. He is an authority on dermatology. A man of outstanding intellect and versatility, he excels in poetry, is a skilled dramatist, and has done considerable work in the field of Western painting. In addition to being extraordinarily gifted, he is of a temperamental nature. It may be that his childhood spent in Ito, on the Izu Peninsula, the land of hotsprings, where he was born,

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JAPANESE PICK MAYOR VARGAS AS ADMINISTRATOR OF ISLANDS; UNIFICATION WORK COMMENCED

Philippine Leaders Summoned to Begin Activities

HEADS BEING CHOSEN

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—The commander-in-chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Philippines today requested Jorge Vargas, Mayor of Manila, to form the new administrative organ in a statement handed to Mr. Vagas at 2 p.m. today at the former residence of the United States Philippines High Commissioner, Francis B. Sayre.

Appointment Made

Asahi Service

MANILA, January 23.—Mayor Jorge B. Vargas of Greater Manila was appointed Director of the Central Administrative Office of the Philippines by the Japanese military authorities this afternoon.

Mayor Vargas and about 30 other Philippine leaders were called to the former office of the United States High Commissioner at 2 p.m. and the commander of the Japanese occupying forces gave the Mayor the command to organize the central administrative office of the Philippines.

Having thus been appointed Director of the Central Administrative Office, Mr. Vargas immediately commenced to unify the remaining administrative offices in the islands, and also to select proper personnel to fill the positions of the directors of the six departments of interior affairs, finance, justice, agriculture and commerce, education, and social welfare.

Hearing the statement made by Premier Hideki Tojo at the Diet regarding the independence of the Philippines, Mayor Vargas made the following statement yesterday:

"I firmly believe that the statement made by Premier Tojo of Japan will be most heartily welcomed by the people of the Philippines. Personally, the statement made me deepen my confidence in the sincere intentions of Japanese troops. At the same time, I feel particularly honored and happy to have been given this opportunity of cooperating with Japanese troops in undertaking the duties of the Philippine administration and also in maintaining peace and order in Manila. The people of the Philippines will surely rejoice over the new hope for building up the Greater Philippines. Also, I sincerely hope that everyone will cooperate in materializing this great plan."

Asks Father's Return

Sergio Osmenia, Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, who fled somewhere, prior to the Imperial Force's entry into Manila, was earnestly and fervently requested in an open letter addressed to him by Nig Osmenia, his eldest son, to return immediately to Manila and cooperate with the Japanese military authorities, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Manila.

Mr. Osmenia, a graduate of the Philippine University, who is president of the Philippine Film Production Company, is a noted pro-Japanese Filipino and has many Japanese acquaintances, prominent among whom is Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa.

His letter addressed to the Vice-President of the Commonwealth Government runs:

"Dear Father:

"I hope the present letter will reach you. All of the family as well as the citizens of Greater Manila are getting along well.

"Peace has returned to Manila and rehabilitation work is steadily under way. I am doing what I can, in collaboration with the Japanese military authorities, for the maintenance of peace and order and for securing foodstuffs.

"Fetters of the United States' domination have been cut off, Father, and the history of American persecution and exploitation and that of racial prejudice have come to an end. We Filipinos, are now confronted with a grave moment. It is high time for the Philippines to settle the important problems facing them, under the leadership of Japan, I believe. Citizens of Manila, rather the 16,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines, are eagerly waiting for the appearance of a reliable leader.

"I, as well as Filipinos in general, are earnestly desirous of seeing you at this critical moment. All the citizens of Manila, satisfied with cordial treatment by the Japanese Forces, are pledging cooperation with them and expressing their gratitude.

"This is my own experience, too, and I regret that you fled to the U.S. camp instead of cooperating with the Japanese marching into Manila, deserting our family and the Filipinos, . . ."

Baggage of Delegates At Rio de Janeiro Searched by Police

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—The luggage of South American delegates to the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro, including that of the Chilean Foreign Minister Osetti, was placed under the control of United States police aboard the steamer Uruguay, it was revealed here today. The police said that it could not be regarded as diplomatic luggage. In addition all passengers are said to have been searched for arms, and the correspondents of the Argentinian newspaper El Pampero, although in possession of valid passports, were refused passage on the American steamer.

BRITISHERS RETREAT DEEPER IN AGEDABIA

German and Italian Warplanes Keeping Up Intense Bombings on Malta

NAZIS CAPTURE 35 CANNONS

Reich Bombers Night Raid Ports, Establishments in South England

Domei

ROME, January 23.—Under vigorous pressure from Italian and German mechanized units, the enemy yesterday further withdrew in the Agedabia sector in North Africa, the High Command announced today.

Numerous war prisoners were captured during the operations, the High Command said, adding that 47 guns, approximately 10 armored cars and tanks and over 100 motor cars were either destroyed or captured.

The superiority of the Axis air force is victoriously revealing itself, the High Command said. German and Italian planes continued to attack with brilliant results British motorized columns, troop concentrations, depots and army headquarters, the High Command said. One Italian aircraft did not return.

The High Command announced that intense bombing of Malta was continued by Axis warplanes. Planes on the ground, troop camps and military buildings were effectively hit.

Germans Counter-Attack

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—German forces, in fierce counter-attacks in the central sector of the eastern front, yesterday inflicted bloody losses on Soviet troops, capturing 35 cannons and numerous other heavy arms, the High Command announced today.

In waters around England, German bombers yesterday damaged a large freighter, while night raids were directed against ports and military establishments in southern and south-eastern England, the communique said.

Referring to the battle in North Africa, the communique said German and Italian troops have pursued and routed British forces, capturing or destroying 10 tanks, 46 guns and more than 100 motorcars.

German and Italian aircraft were said to have inflicted heavy casualties

(Continued on Page 2)

DECISION TO BREAK WITH AXIS POWERS FACING DIFFICULTY

Opinions Seen Conflicting Among Latin American Countries on Action

ARGENTINA SEEN BLOCKED

Postponement of Plenary Session Causes Great Sensation in Buenos Aires

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—Although an agreement in principle was reached last night between representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile regarding the proposed plan to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, informed sources here believe that the plan will not be realized as originally intended due to dissatisfaction within the Pan-American ranks.

In the event this plan is presented to the Committee on Defense of the Western Hemisphere, complications are likely to arise because of conflicting opinions of Latin American countries, it was said.

Argentina, especially, is steadfastly opposed to the incorporation of the provision stipulating the time when relations are to be severed. Moreover, Argentina's constitution blocks the immediate execution of the plan as approval by a constitutional body in Argentina is required.

Even in the event the originators of the plan, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela, compromise with Argentina, dissatisfaction would seize Peru, Cuba and Panama who are demanding instantaneous disruption of Axis relations, these quarters said.

Chile, likewise, is shackled by the same constitutional provision preventing immediate execution of the plan.

However, despite such difficulties, the United States hopes for a settlement somehow or other in order that a united Pan-America front might be utilized as a screen for propaganda purposes, these quarters said.

Big Sensation Caused

D.N.B.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 23.—The consternation that was caused on Thursday afternoon by the postponement of the decisive plenary sitting of the political committee was reflected in the press accounts. After the U.S. news agencies, prior to the meeting, which was to produce a collective resolution regarding the rupture of relations with the Axis Powers, had reported it as an "overwhelming demonstration of the American solidarity", these same correspondents had to report on Thursday evening about "serious difficulties and a serious crisis" These same U.S. news agencies are in the first instance held responsible for the exaggerated hopes, attached to the meeting scheduled for Thursday afternoon, as well as for the great disappointment that was shown after the announcement of the postponement of the meeting.

These agencies, according to reliable reports, spread sensational news about an understanding reached with Chile and Argentina in order to exercise moral pressure on the delegates of these countries. Shortly before the meeting of the committee, news was given out that Argentina had adopted the compromise resolution of four points, although in a modified form, so that a unanimous decision was almost guaranteed. Expecting such a unanimous decision, the delegates of all the other committees had taken their seats prior to the opening of the meeting. Unrest, however, spread in the hall when, after some time, the principal persons in the drama did not appear.

(Continued on Page 2)

Malay Children, Shouting Banzai, Cheer Japanese Soldier-Boys in Southern Areas

One of the encouragements that the Japanese soldiers are meeting in the scorchingly hot battlefronts in Malaya is the smiles with which the younger natives receive the incoming Japanese Forces into their villages and towns. Though very awkwardly uttered, the youngsters' Japanese, "banazi" or "arigato," sometimes prove to be a real comfort to the Imperial troops.

The encouragement and cheer of the Japanese increase when they think that it is these Malay youngsters who are soon to share with Japan the colossal task of re-establishing East Asia on a new basis. Then, what are these youngsters' views on the current situation of the world and more particularly the Greater East Asia War?

To this question, an account of a round-table held among a few native young boys in a certain Malay front, given today in the Nichi Nichi as a special dispatch from the region, provides an answer to some extent.

Hachio, an 11-year-old Malay boy:—

"My father is a worker in a rubber plantation under the management of an Englishman. He never received his wages in cash, but always brought rice and vegetables. So we had a very hard time in getting hats, trousers and other daily articles. On the outbreak of the present hostilities, the chief of the planation ran away carrying all important belonging with him.

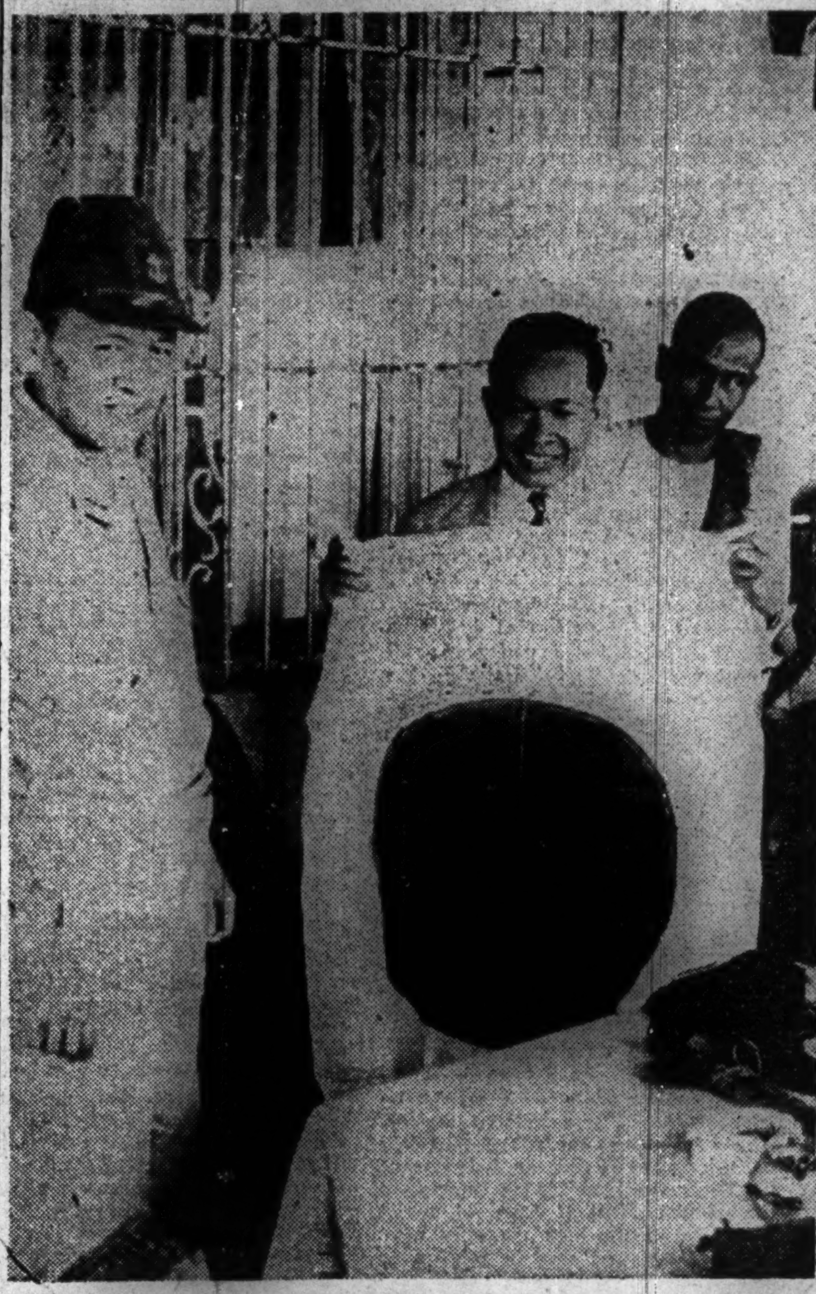
"All of our family folks anxiously waited for the arrival of the Japanese Forces. But it was not the Japanese soldiers who came first, but 11 Indian troopers who suddenly visited our house. They asked us for something to eat. They had been without food for five days, they said. After hurriedly making their meals out of our scanty kitchen, they left us in great haste. We, however, felt sympathy with these Indian soldiers, because they had to walk all the way in their retreat while their British and American officers were speeding back in motorcars. We encouraged them by cheering them at the door, when they gave us their rifles and ammunition. They said they had no use of these weapons any longer."

Sumprimui, 16, a boy of Indian descent:—

"I think it is too bad that some of our compatriots are fighting on the side of the Britons, as enemies of Japan. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Pleased With Gift



Awakened to the cause of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Sultan of the Moro tribe on Holo Island, located in the tropical seas west of Mindanao, called on the commander of the Imperial naval special landing party recently and pledged allegiance to the Japanese. Shown above is the Sultan being presented with a Rising Sun flag by the commander. (By courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

WEEK ON THE CHINA FRONT

Mengtze and Nanning Raided by Japanese Air Units—Enemy Smashed in Chekiang—General Fu's Army Now Threatened

Domei

NANKING, January 23.—Formations of Japanese aircraft on January 17 raided Mengtze, in Yunnan Province, and in aerial combat shot down three Curtiss P-40 planes, and, on January 18, assaulted Nanning, setting important establishments aflame, including enemy headquarters and munitions depots, according to a weekly announcement concerning the war situation on the China front between January 16 and 22 issued today by the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Japanese Forces, on January 18, defeated about 1,600 Chungking and Communist troops in and around Pinghu, in Chekiang Province, the announcement stated.

Launching another assault against General Fu Tao-i's army on the Ordos plain, Japanese Forces, crossing the Yellow River, are now advancing to crush Fu Tao-i's 7th Cavalry Division and the 1st Guerrilla Corps, the announcement said.

About 20,000 Chungking troops under the command of General Tao En-po attacked small Japanese Forces but were repulsed, leaving behind 735 dead as well as a large quantity of arms and ammunition, the announcement added.

NAVY PRESENTED MANSION OF GONNO-HYOE YAMAMOTO

Late Count Asked Admiral Togo To Take Over Command of Fleet at This Residence

The beautiful mansion of the late Gonno-hyoe Yamamoto, father of the Japanese Navy, was presented to the Navy Ministry by the heir, Count Kiyoshi Yamamoto, recently, reports the Asahi.

The residence of the late Count, located in Shiba-ku, was the scene of many important meetings of the Japanese Cabinet during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. It was in one of the rooms of this mansion, it was indicated, that the late Count Yamamoto met Admiral Heihachiro Togo and requested him to take the post as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet.

The presentation of the mansion belonging to the father of the Japanese Navy to the Navy Ministry was viewed as very timely and significant as the Japanese Fleet is attaining brilliant victories on the high seas.

U.S. Negroes Join Army

Domei

BERNE, January 23.—Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, today announced the formation of the first division composed entirely of negroes and a fighter squadron also composed of only negroes, it was reported from Washington today.

REFUGEES IN AUSTRALIA PLAN LABOR BATTALION

Government Feels They Can Be Utilized to Advantage During Leisure

Transocean

SHANGHAI, January 15.—The establishment of labor battalions consisting of European refugees is being planned by Australian Cabinet Minister for War Organization and Industrial Research Dedman, according to an announcement made in Melbourne yesterday. He stated this measure would give those refugees in Australia the chance to put their feelings into practice.

It was also learned that Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, concurrently Minister of Defense Coordination had a conference which lasted for several hours with the newly organized Board for Planning, which is cooperating with the Allies in the Pacific war.

In the meantime the Melbourne Herald believes that these discussions concerned the help which the Allies were to give to Australia.

The paper adds that the outcome of this conference, which has been kept secret, would be announced to the public in the coming week.

Mrs. Hirose Passes

Mrs. Sato Hirose, mother of Hisatada Hirose, ex-Minister of Welfare, passed away of old age 1 a.m. Saturday at her residence in Shioyama-cho, Yamanashi Prefecture, according to Domei. She was 78 years of age.

VARIOUS MEASURES GIVEN CLOSE STUDY AT BUDGET MEETING

Nakajima Stresses Need for State Control of Important Materials at Session

OTHER BODIES ALSO BUSY

Health Bill Introduced—No More M.D. Labels to Be Permitted Practitioners

The State control of important materials was urged by Yadanji Nakajima of the Giin-domei at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives this morning. Mr. Nakajima was the first interpellator when the Budget Committee met at 10:10 a.m.

Diplomatic questions were then interpellated upon at the Budget Committee by Setsuo Kotani, Giin-domei, Yetsujiro Uyehara, Dokokai, and Motojiro Sugiyama, First Room. The Committees on National Welfare Bank bill, Postal Law Revision, and National Physical Training bill of the Lower House also met at 10 a.m. The Committees on rice, bond issue, taxation increase, southern development and petition also opened their respective session at 11 a.m. The House of Representatives had no plenary session this morning.

The House of Peers held no plenary session this morning and the Committees on the revision of Military Criminal Law, the revision of National Savings Association Law and the special Wartime Consulate Court Law met at 10 a.m.

In the afternoon, the Committee on the revision of the Bank of Japan Law, of the House of Representatives, is scheduled to be opened at 1 p.m.

Health Bill Introduced

The Welfare Ministry submitted to the Diet, Friday, a bill revising the current Medical Law. The new bill aims at the promotion of national health through the amendment of the current Medical Law as well as through the establishment of the Japan Medical Association with a capital of ¥100,000,0000.

The preamble of the bill provides that the true mission of the doctors is to kindly administer to the sick and to conduct physical examinations of the people throughout the nation, with a view to contributing to the national health.

The bill provides that doctors charging unduly exorbitant fees for their services will be severely punished and also when they commit acts of "immorality unbecoming of a doctor. Registration with the authorities is another salient provision of the legislation. This regulation was, it was indicated, aimed at obtaining a fair and even distribution of doctors in the farming districts and in small towns. Further, the bill provides that the title M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) shall henceforth be prohibited from the shingles as M.D.'s are not necessarily good physicians.

The Japan Medical Association will be subsidized by the Government which will provide ¥100,000,000. A juridical organization will be further created which will be invested with the power of floating "health bonds" aggregating ¥500,000,000. The object of this Japan Medical Association will be to guide the physicians and keep them informed on the latest medical achievements and to combat tuberculosis.

300,000 Uncharted Islets

According to a certain source well-posted on the southern regions, around the Island of Singapore, the last British stronghold in East Asia, more than 300,000 uncharted islets are scattered, it is reported by a local paper correspondent in Taiwan.

Burmese Waiting for Leadership to Free Themselves From Oppressive British Yoke

"The Burmese are originally a fierce people and have long been aspiring to emancipation from the yoke of the British exploitation policy. Now that the Japanese Forces have entered Burma to drive the Britishers out of their territory, all the Burmese must be jubilant and should support the operations of the Japanese Army to drive away their common enemy," declared, Shinji Udagawa, who had long been working in Rangoon, in an interview he gave a Nichi Nichi reporter. His remarks follow.

"Although Burma nominally became independent on April 1, 1937, it has been suffering from the cruel exploitation of the British Empire. Thus the antagonism of the Burmese toward the Britishers is quite fierce and deep-seated. They have often risen in a movement for independence, but without success because they had insufficient arms and finally have been completely subdued by their enemy.

"The Burmese are originally a strong and energetic race with fighting spirit, and these qualities of the Burmese have been a source of annoyance to the British authorities who wanted to suppress them. Financial power, diplomacy, and national defense of Burma are in the hands of the British Governor-General and, though Burmese are appointed to the Ministers of Law, Finance, Education and Labor, their positions are nothing but nominal.

"In the field of industry, it is the Britishers, Indians and Chinese who are controlling the rich resources of Burma. As for rice production, for example, half of the rice-fields of Burma are possessed by the Indian money-lenders. The sums which the Burmese owe to Indian money-leaders amount to ¥500,000,000. Out of the total population of Burma 1,000,000 are Indians and 200,000 Chinese, and the 9,000,000 Burmese have their economic power totally robbed by those Indians and Chinese.

"The Burmese profess the Hinayana Buddhist faith and are very courteous in serving others. On the other hand, however, they have strong fighting spirit. From the cultural point of view, they excel the Indians in that 37 per cent of the population can write and read at ratings five times higher than the Indians.

"They are anxious to free themselves from the yoke of the British and are waiting for a leading power to guide them toward their long-cherished desire of independence."

SEVEN BRITISH PLANES DOWNED IN SMASHING AERIAL STRUGGLE AS NEW RAID BATTERS RANGOON

Isles at Wake Given New Japanese Names By Naval Commander

Domei

WAKE ISLAND, January 23.—Christened by the Japanese commander on the spot, Wake Island will temporarily be called "Ohtorishima." Its two sister islands, Peale, stopover for Pan American Airways' clipper planes flying between San Francisco and Hongkong, and Wilkes, where most fierce fighting was staged in Japanese landing operations, also have been renamed, respectively "Haneshima" and "Ashijima."

NEW ASIA

Wake Prisoners in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 23.—Approximately 1,200 United States war prisoners, from Wake Island, including Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham, arrived here at 4 p.m. today aboard an undisclosed ship escorted by a warship.

The vessel which left Wake Island January 12, touched at Yokohama where part of the prisoners were disembarked. The prisoners are expected to be landed tomorrow for internment in Shanghai.

Meanwhile, some prisoners from the United States gunboat Wake, including Captain Smith, were allowed to meet Commander Cunningham and other new arrivals today in the ship's salon.

Indians Leaving Burma

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—A Delhi radio broadcast intercepted by the German News Agency today disclosed that approximately 1,000,000 Indian residents in Burma will leave Burma for India in the near future as a result of an agreement recently concluded between British, Indian and Burmese authorities.

However it is not yet revealed how the 1,000,000 Indian nationals can evacuate from Burma in view of the current situation, the German News Agency added.

Supply Council Formed

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—An Eastern joint supply council, to unify arms production in order to meet the rising demand for munitions and equipment by the Allied forces in Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and the Middle East, has been formed at Delhi, it was reported here from London today. The council will be headed by Sir Archibald Carter.

Although the council originally was to be composed solely of representatives from British possessions and dominions, it will also include the Netherlands East Indies representative, J. I. M. Walter, former Minister of Colonies, the report said.

R.A.F. in Burma Suffers Heavy Blow at Hand Of Japanese

AMERICANS USING GAS

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—Admitting that Australians still are retreating in Malaya, a Melbourne radio broadcast intercepted here today reported Australian troops which first encountered the Japanese in the northwest area of Johore State, have made "certain withdrawals" in the face of Japanese flanking attacks on the west coast.

Australian troops are fighting the Japanese at a point 70 miles north of Singapore on a Malay road running north and south, the radio report said.

Rangoon Again Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 23.—Formations of Japanese Army aircraft at 11:40 a.m. today, raided the Rangoon airdrome, inflicting heavy blows upon the main force of the R.A.F. in Burma.

Staging an aerial duel with 10 British fighters which took to the air, Japanese fliers immediately shot down seven of them, including three P-40 aircraft, one Buffalo, two Spitfires and one medium-sized plane. The other British fighters managed to escape.

One Japanese plane was forced to land in Thailand.

Poison Gas Used

Committing a flagrant violation of International Law, United States forces in the Philippines, retreating in the face of a strong offensive by Japanese units on the Bataan Peninsula have fired poison gas shells into Japanese encampments, the Nichi Nichi war correspondent reported from Bataan today.

Retreat Evident

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—A London military commentator, referring to a communique from the Malay front stating that fighting is going on northeast of Johore, asserted that it "means for certain a further withdrawal, because we were in Endau previously," according to a report from the British capital received here.

Regarding Singapore, the military commentator added, "I think there obviously has been military damage, but we have received no special information."

Bridges Play War Role

Domei

WITH JAPANESE ARMY IN MALAYA, January 22.—The story of the fight for Malaya is one of a battle of bridges.

Malaya, especially the northern and central sectors, is cut by numerous rivers, and it is along the banks of these rivers that British and Australian forces have been setting up defense positions along their line of retreat toward Singapore.

With thickly tangled jungles making advances slow and painstaking, Japanese Forces took to trunk roads, pile-driving down arteries with tanks and mechanized units while infantry and light artillery have been sent out into the jungles on both sides in flanking movements which have menaced the enemy rear and forced them to retreat. These same tactics have been followed with river crossings.

The Japanese advances have been so rapid during the past week that the enemy, confused and tired, have been unable to fall back fast enough and have found themselves surrounded by encirclement units, and now virtually are cut off on the peninsula.

The everlasting impression Japanese soldiers will carry back from Malaya is one of hugeness of its rivers. If one forgets the grim terrible realities of war, the experience is wonderful for the troops.

Very few ever have been outside of Japan. If they have, it has been principally to China and other areas close to home. They are husky young men from farms and factories, laborers and

(Continued on Page 2)

AIR POWER VITAL TO ARMED SUCCESS

Achievements of Japanese in Malay Campaign Ascribed To Winged Cooperation

The success of the Malay campaign is due to the continued bombing of the Seletar base and the destruction of the Royal Air Force by Imperial airmen and to the close cooperation maintained between the land and air forces, and will go down in history as an example of superb strategy, says an article in the Asahi pointing out the imminent fall of Singapore.

Reviewing the progress of the Japanese Forces from the time that they effected their successful landing at Singora on the Thai-Malayan border till today, the paper analyzes the Japanese advance into three stages.

The first period, according to the Asahi, began with the successful occupation of Singora and Kota Bharu on December 8 last year by close cooperation of the Imperial land, air and sea forces, and its close is marked by the conquest of Penang Island in the Straits of Malacca on January 19. The remarkable achievements of this first period was due to the early securing of air power, which allowed the land troops to operate at will. No praise is too much for the Imperial airmen who with utter disregard for personal safety were the first to bear the brunt of the fighting, and successively bombed the British air bases at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kuala Lumpur, Tanjong Malim, Kuantan, and Singapore, besides engaging in combat with the Royal Air Force, accounting for 350 of their planes and practically putting the British air force out of action.

Air Power Main Factor

This early capturing of air power was the fundamental reason why the land troops achieved such successes as the breaking on January 11, of the Jitler Line on the west coast, the occupation of Alor Star, Betong, and Tanah Merah on the 12th, the occupation of Victoria Point on the 14th, of Sungei Patani on the 18th, and of Penang on the 19th. That same evening Lord Alfred Duff-Cooper in Singapore broadcast to the world that the crisis in the Malayan campaign had already been reached with the occupation of Penang, that the British forces were everywhere in retreat, and that the logical consequence of all this would be the conquest of Singapore. There is no doubt that Duff-Cooper had lost all hopes of holding the fort when the Japanese secured the mastery of the air.

Second Stage

The period from the occupation of Penang to the fall of Kuala Lumpur is the middle period. During this period the Japanese Forces advanced more than 500 kilometers, marching through the hot, tropical jungle at incredible speed, to effect the capture of the Federal Capital. A diary of notable events during this period would be:

December 23: Occupation of Taiping.

December 26: The Imperial Forces cross the Perak River after repairing the roads and bridges which the retreating British troops had destroyed.

December 28: Capture of Ipoh.

December 29: Fierce fighting north of Kampar.

January 1: The main body of the Japanese Forces sweep down from the north in a frontal attack.

January 2: A detachment travels down the coast by sea and seizes Kuala Lumpur.

The British retreat from Kampar.

January 4: Fighting at Sungkai, Trolak, Sulim.

January 6: Tanjong Malim occupied.

January 11: The Japanese Forces enter Kuala Lumpur.

The advance of the Japanese is so rapid that one gets the impression that they had nothing difficult to overcome. This is not so, and their success is due solely to their untiring effort and their indomitable determination to win. What pains, too, must have gone into the kneading of strategy like that of sending the coastal troops by boat and with infinite risk to Morib, south of Klang, to strike at Kuala Lumpur from the rear.

Rapid Progress Noted

Commenting on the successes of the Japanese Forces at the time, a Berlin radio announced that the progress of the Japanese became so rapid with the introduction of tanks that the British were unable to centralize their forces, and were forced to station their troops scattered in far-flung formations all over the country.

According to a report from Lisbon, the Supreme commander of the British forces announced to English reporters in Singapore that the British could not hope to defeat the Japanese, whose tanks could speed through the rubber plantations at will and attack the British from all direction. Moreover, they had the cooperation of the natives, and were skilled in forest fighting. What was worse, the British had already lost the supremacy of the air, and the fight was as good as lost.

The advance of the Japanese in the last period, which begins with the fall of Kuala Lumpur, becomes more amazing than ever. On January 12 they passed through Kajang and Kampong Tinggil, burst through Negri Sembilan, and rushed into Johore.

On January 14, Gemas was taken, and a detachment entered the State of Malacca. The following day the city of Malacca was occupied. On the 16th, the coastal troops landed at Batu Pahat and took the town. On the east coast, the same troops that had taken Kuantan on January 3, marched south, and occupied Pekan on the 14th. The Japanese Forces are daily approaching closer to that last citadel of the British—Singapore. Already the British troops defending Singapore are face to face with the Japanese, and the fortifications on the peninsula side of the Straits of Johore appear to have fallen completely into Japanese hands.

U.S. NAVY STILL DENYING SINKING OF PLANE CARRIER

Japanese Claims Termed False by American Navy to Hide Location of Fleet

Japanese commentators saw touches of tragedy and comedy today in repetitious contentions from United States naval sources that the Japanese announcement of the sinking of an aircraft carrier of the Lexington class was "false," and that this report has been fabricated in an endeavor to extract from the United States, disclosure as to the whereabouts of the main body of the Pacific fleet, reports Domei.

It is most significant, the commentators said, that United States authorities brandishing this pretext have declined to confirm or deny the Lexington's loss, while as to the present position of President Roosevelt's Pacific fleet, little doubt exists in Japan.

These unfortunate capital ships still remain in Pearl Harbor, but they are neither in fighting condition nor is any part of them remaining above the surface of the sea, the commentators said.

Singapore Value Stressed

Representative Melvin J. Maas, of Minnesota, who is a ranking Republican member of the House Naval Affairs Committee and a colonel of the United States Marine Corps reserve, was quoted in a New York Times' interview on September 3, last year, as stressing the importance of the Singapore naval base and voicing confidence that the United States naval forces then stationed in the Pacific was capable of protecting American shipping.

Representative Maas made his statement upon his return to the United States after completing a tour of active duty in the Pacific. He said that the most pressing problem for the United States in that area was to keep the British naval base of Singapore out of Axis hands.

"The base must be kept available for the American fleet in event circumstances should compel operations in the far Pacific," Mr. Maas said. "It is the only naval base in that region capable of serving the American fleet.

"Its capture by the Axis Powers would drive the United States from the far Pacific."

The magazine, Newsweek, on January 6, last year said: "The Chinese have been working a neat dodge that may cause the United States considerable trouble.

"Whenever an area seems destined to be seized by the Japanese, many Chinese firms located there nominally switch part ownership to Americans and bring in American 'carpetbaggers,' for a fee, to act as ostensible officers of the company.

"Sometimes they even hastily arrange incorporation in Delaware. These steps give a firm the right to fly the American flag and get the protection of the United States. So, if the Japanese molest the property, the U.S. consul makes the regular protest, rarely inquiring behind these paper transfers.

"Even prominent Americans are profitably lending themselves to this device—perhaps without considering the possible consequences.

"The Chinese feel not only that the trick protects their property, but that, if an incident develops, it turns the United States still more against Japan."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, January 24

YOMIURI—Manifestation of Southern Economic Construction Policy

ASAHI—Declaration of New Economic Construction Measures

NICHI NICHI—Southern Economic Measures Are Reassuring

CHUGAI—Declaration of Economic Construction Measures in South

Manifestation of Southern Economic Construction Policy

YOMIURI

Close on the heels of the manifestation of the guiding principle for the War of Greater East Asia and the basic policy for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at the outset of the re-opened session of the Diet on January 21, the policy for economic construction in the South was clarified at the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the Lower House on Friday. The people will react quite favorable toward such an attitude of the Government which has disclosed important policies one by one quite frankly before the nation through the Imperial Diet.

The Government is about to formulate a second stage plan for the economic construction throughout Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The inclusion of the southern regions in this plan at this moment will solidify further the nation's economic strength and will enable smoother execution of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic construction plan and the wartime material mobilization program.

The southern regions have been known as a storehouse of indispensable materials for mankind. Both in munitions and daily necessaries, a large number of world nations have hitherto depended on the supply from these regions. The control of the regions, which had been under the Anglo-American military and economic occupation, by the Japanese has undoubtedly served to weaken the enemy economic strength. We fully agree with the Premier who stressed the strengthening of war economy by utilizing resources and materials in the region and the prevention of their outflow to the enemy side.

At this stage of war, it is quite urgent to accelerate the production of materials necessary for the execution of war. For this purpose, we must depend on originality and zeal of those who have rich experiences in the South and utilize established enterprises there as much as possible. In view of the limited transportation capacity at present, needless to say, it is impossible to carry out uncontrolled trade between this country and the southern regions. Limitation and strict selection of the people desirous of going to the south are only proper for the success of our economic construction there.

As the war is in progress, every measure must be focused on its successful execution, the declaration that this country will fully respect customs, traditions and religions of the people in the southern countries will have favorable reaction among the people there, together with the fixed policy that this country will recognize their independence as much as possible. It is nothing but the manifestation of the fundamental policy of the War of Greater East Asia and fair attitude of this country.

Declaration of New Economic Construction Measures

ASAHI

Premier Hideki Tojo, at the outset of the reconvened session of the 79th Imperial Diet, made clear the outline of the guiding principle of war which might be called the declaration for Greater East Asia construction. At the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Friday, in reply to an interpellation posed by Hyogoro Sakurai, the Premier further disclosed the four-point policy for its materialization. Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, at the same meeting, explained details concerning measures for the economic construction in the South. Thus, the guiding principle for the construction of a new East Asia and an outline of concrete measures have been clarified.

What we are impressed most in this connection is the attitude of the Government which straightforwardly and clearly disclosed to the nation through the Diet the most fundamental issue of the national policy in order to fulfil the epochal task confronting the nation by close collaboration of the Government and people.

The four points stressed by the Premier include firstly, the acquiring of important resources, especially, the securing of such resources as are mentioned essential to the conduct of hostilities; secondly, the prevention of vital resources in the southern region from finding their way into countries hostile to Japan; thirdly, insuring the self-support of forces in the areas in which they are operating; fourthly, inducing established enterprises in occupied territories to collaborate with this country.

As it has been made clear by the Premier, the above points are transitional measures for the execution of hostilities as well as for solidifying the foundation for a national defense economic structure. In this connection, he added that full-dress permanent measures for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere would be put into effect later after completing necessary preparations. As the transitional step, the enforcement of the four-point principles announced by the Premier is quite pertinent and its execution is of urgent necessity. While carrying on the large-scale hostilities, it is pivotal to take control of resources in order to endure a protracted war and prevent their outflow to the enemy nations as a condition for final victory.

Explaining in detail the four-point principles made clear by the Premier, President Suzuki of the Planning Board stressed the determination and confidence of the Government concerning its material mobilization plan for the attainment of victory. What he stressed in his explanation were that the outline of the resources development plan in the South would be decided by the Government according to their necessity, and resources to be acquired or developed in various territories will be controlled by the Government as a part of the material mobilization plan.

Considering various circumstances, it is quite appropriate to plan the development of resources in accordance with the material mobilization plan of the Empire. The inclusion of rubber, tin, hemp and other staple products in the South in our material mobilization plan in a most effective way on one hand and the prevention of their outflow to the enemy nations on the other will undoubtedly reverse the situation existing in the pre-war period between this country and the enemy.

President Suzuki further disclosed that the Government, avoiding the establishment of a development company or a joint enterprise, has been planning to utilize experiences and knowledge of industrialists for the development of oil, mineral, agricultural and forestry on the spot, which, we believe, will have an encouraging effect on the enterprising spirit of private industrialists. As the inducement and utilization of native capital is a pivotal question for the formation of basic policy for the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere, utmost caution must be exercised by the Government in this regard.

Southern Economic Measures Reassuring

NICHI NICHI

Our deepest concern in the past has been the economic measures to be carried out in the southern regions. For a long time, we harbored anxiety as to whether or not the Government really had a plan hidden somewhere in its desk. One of the most urgent questions over which we were most deeply interested was in relation to the exchange of materials and commodities between this country and the occupied regions as well as the means of their settlement. However, the statements made by the Premier and other State Ministers at the current Diet session have completely dispelled our doubts and uncertainties.

The Government is already planning the development and utilization of resources and the exchange of necessary materials. They are to be developed and utilized, with full consideration given to the material mobilization scheme and the existing transportation capacity. The Government has also decided to profit from the rich experiences of the Japanese industrialists on the spot as much as possible and utilize the established enterprises there even though they may be operated by the Chinese providing that these Chinese are willing to cooperate with the Japanese. According to the plan, the trade in the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to be carried out under State control for the time being.

The policy adopted by the Government in connection with the currency question is simply admirable. The military scrips issued by the Japanese Army are well received by the people in those regions. Although the importation of capital from Japan Proper is prohibited at present, necessary funds for the development of resources are to be obtained on the spot from the Southern Development Depository which is authorized to make loans whenever necessary for the extraordinary military expenditures of the Government. Thus strategy and economic policy have been brought into unity.

When the military operations in the South reach a successful conclusion, various economic questions will be raised again. But as the program for our economic development has been decided already, our fears have been completely dispelled. Although multiple difficulties will be ahead of us, both the Japanese and the people in those regions must collaborate in order to overcome them. We are agreed that the Government has done an excellent job with the development program of the South Pacific.

Declaration of Economic Construction Measures in South

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The economic construction measures clarified by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Cabinet Planning Board at the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the Lower House is a clear-cut declaration to the world of the Empire's policy concerning the development of resources in the south.

The main points of his statement are (1) the Government will decide the outline of the development policy, (2) important materials and commodities to be acquired in the south will be regulated by the Government in accordance with the material mobilization plan, (3) for the exploitation of oil, mineral, agricultural and forestry resources, the establishment of a development firm will be avoided and the originality and experiences of private industries will be utilized, (4) the circulation of military scrips at par with existing currencies in the occupied regions, (5) the trading of materials and commodities will be conducted by the Government which will purchase materials for importing and exporting purposes out of its treasury.

We are quite satisfied with the explanation of the President of the Planning Board. No matter how farsighted and pertinent these measures are, unless they are executed properly, the attainment of the true objective cannot be expected. It is hoped that the Government will strengthen its political power and establish closer connection between the authorities concerned in the actual execution of those measures. Mobilizing the knowledge and experience of private industrialists, the Government must exert itself to the utmost in order to leave nothing to be desired.

Malay Children Cheer Soldiers From Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

other day, Mr. Elma, one of the officials of our town, stopped a party of Indian soldiers fleeing along the street and advised them to stop resistance against Japan and surrender at once, which advice, the runaways willingly followed. Soon the Indian soldiers were working for the Imperial Forces."

Huang Tsao, 16, of Chinese parentage:—

"I really admire the spirited movement of the Japanese soldiers. Just when the hostilities were reported to have started here in Malaya, my father made a bet with some of his business friends as to which side would win. They all betted for the victory of the British, while father singly persisted on the success of the Japanese. He was even so sure of Japan's victory that he predicted that the fall of Singapore would be realized within three months of the start of the hostilities."

POSTAL SERVICE REOPENS

Between Japan and Some European Countries to Start Today

Simultaneously with the reopening of telephone service between Tokyo and the two Brazilian cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, postal service between Japan and some countries of Europe which has been totally suspended since the outbreak of the current war is due to be reopened over the Siberian Railway today.

The service is to handle the mails for Turkey, Bulgaria, Spain, Switzerland and Portugal.

Seven British Planes Downed in Air Clash

(Continued From Page 1)

men fresh from universities.

They are red and bloody from insect bites, tired from the terrific pace they have been hitting, but they have withstood the sultry tropical heat with remarkable hardiness and suffered little from tropical diseases.

At night, a cool breeze blows, bringing relief. Fireflies appear around the camp and alight on the branches and leaves that camouflage tanks and trucks.

Many units now have monkeys for mascots, having lured the chattering animals down from the trees. Evenings, they curl up on the shoulders of the troopers as they talk in low tones.

The Japanese Forces will have stories to tell their folks at home of pythons and cobras which slither out of the way of the elephants they have used to truck supplies through the jungles.

Most of them have picked up a smattering of the Malay lingo and with a mixture of sign language and grins, manage to get along with the natives and make themselves understood.

Britishers Retreat Deeper in Agedabia

(Continued From Page 1)

on British troops south of Agedabia, Libya.

German bombers yesterday blasted British air and naval bases on the island of Malta, the communique said.

British bombers were admitted to have attacked western Germany last night, bombing residential districts and buildings in Munster. German naval units shot down three bombers, the communique said.

Axis Advance Admitted

D.N.B.

ANKARA, January 23.—The minimizing of the German-Italian advance on the North African front near Jedabia which the official British communique from Thursday still described as mere "reconnoitering" was not repeated in Friday's official bulletin of the British Army Headquarters at Cairo announcing that the German and Italian advance in easterly direction south of Brega Bersa was continuing and that their advance was supported by the strong formations of bombers and pursuit squadrons. The British troops therefore had been compelled to withdraw east of Jedabia which had fallen again in the hands of the enemy.

BIGGER MEMBERSHIP SEEN IN NORWEGIAN YOUTH CLUBS

150 Per Cent Increase Is Noted By Minister Stag in First Half Year of 1941

Transocean

OSLO, January 13.—The number of members of the Norwegian youth organization of the Nasjonal Samling has increased by nearly 150 per cent during the first half year of 1941, according to an announcement by the Norwegian youth leader, Minister Stag, speaking at a mass meeting of youth leaders near Oslo, in commemoration of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the youth organization of the Nasjonal Samling movement. The secretary-general of the Party, Minister Fuglesang, declared that, in the future Norwegian youths would not be summoned to leading posts of the state, according to their social or economic standing, but solely according to their ability.

THAI ENVOY WELCOMED

Thai-Japan Society Holds Reception At Peer's Hall

A reception in honor of the newly-appointed Thai Ambassador to Japan Nai Direk Jainam was held under the sponsorship of the Japan-Thai Society at the Peers' Hall 6 p.m. Friday. Ambassador Direk and about 80 guests including Vice-Admiral Shinjiro Imamura, the intendant to His Highness Prince Chichibu, Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi, and Baron Kihichiro Okura attended the reception. The meeting was opened with the address of welcome delivered by the president of the Thai-Japan Society with Ambassador Direk making a formal reply to the president's address.

Frontier Traffic Resumed

Transocean

SOFIA, January 10.—Frontier traffic between Bulgaria and Turkey at Svilengrad, which was interrupted by heavy snow during the past few days, has been resumed. The first travelers from Istanbul arrived in Sofia last night. They had to travel by motorcar from Babaeski to Svilengrad, as the bridge across the Martiza has not yet been repaired. This bridge was blown up by the Greeks during the Greek campaign.

ALL RELIGION IN ASIA IS GENERICALLY SAME

Comprehensive Survey Made of Southeastern Religious Faith By Professor

"Alhough the southern areas are roughly divided, from the religious point of view, into three divisions, first, a continental area which is Buddhistic, second, Malaya and the Indonesian group which is Mohammedan and third, the Philippines which is Christian, the southern areas as a whole have a religion similar to Japanese Shinto," Dr. Enku Uno, assistant professor of the Literary Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, stated in the Asahi.

The following is his historical survey of the religious and cultural aspects of life in the southern areas:

"The so-called southern areas can be divided, from the religious stand-point, into three divisions, namely an area including Thailand, French Indo-China and Burma as a sphere whose inhabitants profess the faith of Buddhism, another area including British Malaya and Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies forming the Mohammedan circle, and the Philippines, Christianity.

These divisions are based on the general aspects of the religion of these lands at present. To make a more minute investigation, however, this division proves to be very superficial.

It was four or five centuries ago that these southern peoples were converted to Mohammedanism or to Christianity. Before the conversion of the people who are now included in the Mohammedan and Christian areas, Buddhist culture had exerted an important influence in these regions for more than 10 centuries.

Mahayana Buddhism

Prior to the introduction of Hinayana Buddhism to the races in Burma, Thailand and Cambodia, Mahayana Buddhism had been introduced to enlighten the races in Burma, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Malaya and all the islands in the southern seas. Those races in the southern and eastern coast districts of Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Celebes had their manners of living, literature, fine arts, music and religion influenced by the culture introduced from India. Influences of Indian religious culture are noticeable even among the comparatively primitive races inhabiting the inter-mountain areas of the above-mentioned islands. In the lives of the Filipinos also, who have been extensively converted into Christians, traces of this kind of culture can yet be found.

Elements of medieval Indian culture including Mahayana Buddhism and Hinduism are to be perceived exerting a powerful influence upon the religious and cultural lives of the southeastern Asiatics. Therefore, those races which nominally profess Christianity or Mohammedanism are yet keeping the cultural ties with other southeastern Asiatic races.

The essential reason however, why all the southeastern Asiatic races have a common tie among them, is more attributable to the culture indigenous to them which they had developed before the introduction of Indian culture and religion.

In spite of the prevailing "Indian color" found in their religion, culture and manners of life, all the southeastern Asiatics show the traits of a "rural culture." This rural culture underlying the cultural characteristics which were brought forth by the influence of Indian culture and religion makes up the common bond that unifies the whole of southeastern Asia.

Old Mongoloid

Genealogically, the more primitive southeastern Asiatics are descendants of the proto-east-Asiatics which, the European ethnologists, have named "Old Mongoloids" or the "proto-Mongolian race." The proto-east-Asiatics are a low-statured race which brought forth an agricultural culture about 2,000 B. C. This race inhabitated Central Asia and the southern areas. Accordingly, the southeastern Asiatic races have common ethnological characteristics, material civilization and, spiritual or religious tradition of the same origin.

In this case, by "religious tradition" is not meant the highly idealized doctrinal system or philosophical conceptions but the practices of public and private ceremonies, morals or faith and piety interwoven in the daily lives. The idea of soul and God or the viewpoints of life and death were handed down in the form of myths and legends and not by the form of doctrine or sutra.

Therefore, there was no temple, church, or sectarian system, and the ceremonies were carried out under the leadership of the community, clan or the family.

This type of religion is called primitive religion or animism and is found to be prevalent among all primitive races. However, the fact is that the aspects of practices of animism are not exactly common to all primitive races but vary in form as well as in substance according to lineage and characteristics of the respective racial cultures.

One of the remarkable features that characterize the religion of the southeastern Asiatics, is found in their faith in the soul. However, their concept of soul is different from that defined in Christianity or metaphysics. For the southeastern Asiatics, the soul does not mean an existence that remains after the body perishes, as Christianity defines it, but the source of life that is common to men, animals, vegetables and all other living creatures.

Monistic View

Therefore, the southeastern Asiatics have a monistic point of view of the world. They consider that men, their ancestors, and nature make up an entire unity, and consequently they strive to enliven and strengthen the common soul through the medium of religious ceremonies. In worshipping their ancestors as gods, they regard the dead as protectors of the people now living. They cherish the bones of the dead, erect statues of their ancestors and perform dances and plays symbolizing the return of the dead.

The custom of taboo coming from the idea of purity and impurity marks another religious feature of these races. Religious ideas and ceremonies of this kind characterize the agricultural culture on the one hand and control morality, custom, system of marriage and other manners of living of these races on the other.

This kind of racial religion exerts a tremendous influence on the lives of the southeastern Asiatic races even though they externally profess Buddhism, Mohammedanism or Christianity.

This deep-seated religious tradition makes up the very basis on which the southeastern Asiatic races can culturally unite themselves.

As Shintoists or those interested in Shintoism might have noticed when they read this article, the religion of the southeastern Asiatics has something in common with Shintoism which the Japanese people cherish as the basis of their spiritual lives. Ancestor-worship, the idea of purity and impurity and nature-worship are common to Shintoism and the religion endemic to the southeastern Asiatics. This relationship or similarity between the religion of Japan and that of the southern lands may safely be attributed to the agricultural culture cultivated by the proto-east Asiatics, whose blood runs in the veins of the Japanese race.

At this time when the Japanese people are going to have closer contact with the races in the southern areas, due attention and acknowledgment should be paid for the fact that Shintoism has a genealogical relation with the religious faith of the southeastern Asiatic races.

Decision to Break With Axis Powers Facing Difficulty

(Continued From Page 1)

The climax was reached when it became known that in the office of the President of the Congress, a conference took place between Brazil Foreign Minister Aranha, Sumner Welles, the Argentine Foreign Minister Guinazu and the Chilean Foreign Minister Rossetti, being joined later by the delegate of Uruguay. The subject under discussion at this secret conference was not revealed but it appears as if Argentina and Chile once again frankly clarified their position with the result that after the conclusion of this conference the delegates, waiting in the room of the plenary conference, were informed that the sitting had to be postponed.

This announcement came like a bolt from the blue and the American side had to repeat that this was not yet the last word, a statement impressing all present with the greatness of the crisis.

It was further revealed that a prolongation of the conference was asked for and that, from reasons of prestige, the plenary sitting was to take place definitely on Friday at which a general vote was expected on the severance of relations with the Axis Powers, no matter what the result might be. In view of this situation, the dealings with other motions also had to be postponed as, for instance, the Mexican resolution to break off trade and economic relations with the Axis which can materialize to its full extent only after the rupture of diplomatic relations.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR CHIEF

Government to Take Over Plants In Case of Sabotage

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 22.—V. C. Wurth, former head of the Department for Public Service in New South Wales, has been appointed Director-General for Employment by E. J. Ward, Australian Minister of Labor and National Service, according to a report received here from Melbourne today.

On the occasion of Mr. Wurth's appointment, Mr. Ward repeated his threats made on January 13 that the Australian Government will take over the key industries and also direct employment if the Government's efforts for directing armament production are being sabotaged, the dispatch revealed.

AUSTRALIA'S FATE FEARED

London Newspapers Feel Danger Imminent

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—As Japanese Forces struck ever closer to vital British life-lines in the Pacific, London newspapers today carried detailed articles on the dangers now confronting Australia, according to a Melbourne radio broadcast intercepted here today.

The Daily Mail, in answer to Australian distrust of Britain, declared that the British people fully realize the importance of the situation.

The House of Commons, also, is deeply concerned over the predicament of Australia and is giving due consideration to Australian demands for aid, the journal said.

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BERLIN SAYS DONATIONS BY PEOPLE SUCCESSFUL

3,056 Railway Cars Used to Haul Clothing for Soldiers At East Front

Transocean

BERLIN, January 12.—The overwhelming success of the campaign to collect woolen articles and clothing for German soldiers on the Eastern Front is evident from figures released today showing that 56,325,930 such articles have been collected, and that 3,056 railway wagons are already on the way to the front with them.

These figures counteract the lie of British propaganda attempting to make out that the collection campaign was a failure.

"Enemy propaganda thought it proper to interpret this collection as a plebiscite of the German people for or against its leaders," declared the Voelkischer Beobachter today. "Now the answer has come. The enemy must now recognize that Germany is as united and determined today as she was when the Fuehrer called the nation to fight for its existence."

The paper added Germany has proved worthy of the fighting front and that it has given an example which will go down in history.

Czech Unions Merged

Transocean

PRAGUE, January 5.—Amalgamation of all Czech labor unions has been decreed by the Czech Ministry of the Interior. With the establishment of a National Labor Union, all existing labor unions, numbering 26, will be dissolved, it was announced.

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